THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2274.

THE Monthly Committee of the Byculla Club give notice that a special general meeting of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club room this day, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock, when propositions for reducing the monthly Subscription will be laid before the meeting.

Byculla Club, 21*st Sept.*, 1833.

NOTICE.

COPIES of Molesworth's Murratee and English Dictionary, may be had at the Persian Secretary's Office, at Rupees fifty (50) per copy.

जाहीर नामा

ऐसाजे मोलस्वर्थ साहेब यांणी म राठी व ईंग्रेजी भाषेचा डिक्सना री केली आहे त्याचा प्रती परसीया न सक्राटारी यांचे हाफीसांत दर प्र तीस रूपये ५० प्रमाणे विकत मिळ तील.

ON Wednesday next, the 25th instant, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for sale by public auction at their Rooms, about 200 fresh Hams, recently imported, and which, together with a variety of Salt Tongues, Rounds, &c. in Kegs, they can recommend.

They will also sell a variety of piece-goods and other articles.

Nesbit lane, 21*st September*, 1833.

FOR SALE,

A SUITE of Superior Bungalows belonging to the venerable the Archdeacon. For particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. the undermentioned choice Wines,—viz:

Carbonell's 1st Growth Claret in quarts.....45 Rs. per doz.
Ditto Do. in pints..23 " " "
Do. 2nd Growth, ditto in quarts.....30 " " "
Do. Superior old Sherry, in ditto.....26 " " "
Do. Do. in pints.....13 " " "
Do. rich mellow old Port in quarts.....24 " " "
Do. Do. in pints.....12 " " "
Schlop Johanesberg, 1st quality.....50 " " "
Do. Do. 2nd ditto.....25 " " "
Rheingeur (Hock).....25 " " "
Old Sherries London and Country, bottled, at various prices, from 20 to 26 Rs. per dozen.

Superior old Sherry in Butts and Hhds, Choice London Particular Madeira, from Murdoch Shortridge and Co., with a variety of Liquors, Beer in wood and bottle, old London Brown Stout, &c. &c.

Nesbit Lane, Sept. 20*th*, 1833.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO have just received a small Investment of "*Burton's*" Sporting Gunpowder, made upon Sir Humphrey Davy's principles of Chemistry, and which is in high repute for projectile force and cleanliness.

Price per dozen, 24 Rupees, *Cash*, or in smaller quantities 2½ Rupees per lb. cannister

Also a few of *John Manton's*" Gun Caps, &c. 15 Rupees per thousand, and Tubes at 20 Rupees per doz.

Nesbit Lane 21*st Sept.* 1833.

RUSTUM KHAN, 3 vols. octavo, by T. H. OTTLEY, Lieut. 26th Regiment B. N. I.—A few copies of this highly interesting work have been received by the Ship *Cumbrian*, and are for sale at Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO'S. at 30*s*.

It is requested that all orders from outstations may be accompanied by an order or reference for payment.

Nesbit Lane, Sept. 20*th*, 1833.

FOR SALE, a first rate patent Grand Piano Forte, by *Broadwood*, and a pair of handsome six Light Lustres.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and CO.

Nesbit Lane, Sept. 20*th*, 1833.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by public auction on Monday next the 23rd. instant at their Rooms, Sundry articles of Furniture, Glass and Queen's ware, first and second sized plated mounted Globe Lamps, double, and single Wall-shades, a few reams of foolscap and letter paper, Lisbon Wine and Beer, in Bottles, Cork screws, Books, Long Cloths Wearing apparel, Cooking utensils, and various other articles.

FOR SALE—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price Rupees 3.

WANTED,

FOR the BOMBAY GENERAL LIBRARY, one airy and spacious Room in any eligible situation within the Fort—Intimation to be given at the Library.

Bombay, 19*th Sept.* 1833.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, having Children they wish to educate in England, and no near connexions to entrust them to, may hear of a most desirable situation, in the highly respectable family of a gentleman who resides in the delightful village of Clapton, near Hackney, London.

The Gentleman and his Wife, wish to be considered as the Guardians of the Children. Not keeping a School the number not to exceed four or six boys or girls. The Children will be brought up and educated with their own Children, and treated the same in every respect. The charge including board, instruction and clothing, until they reach the age of 9 or 10—but exclusive of medical attendance—is £100 per annum.

Further particulars may be known by reference to Major J. H. DUNSTERVILLE, Randal Lodge.

Bombay, 20*th September* 1833.

MESSRS. JAHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND CO. beg to acquaint their Customers and the public in general, that they have lately purchased some very excellent English and French Champaign received by the ships recently arrived, and which is exposed for sale at their shop opposite Government House.

21*st September*, 1833.

SECOND CLASS OF THE FIFTY THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

1	Prize of.....		100,000
1	Do. of.....		50,000
1	Do. of.....		40,000
1	Do. of.....		20,000
2	Do. of.....	10,000.....	20,000
3	Do. of.....	5,000.....	15,000
7	Do. of.....	2,000.....	14,000
15	Do. of.....	1,000.....	15,000
20	Do. of.....	500.....	10,000
40	Do. of.....	300.....	12,000
75	Do. of.....	200.....	15,000
1100	Do. of.....	140.....	154,000

The holders of Undrawn Tickets in the 1st. Class of the above Lottery are requested to forward their Tickets to Frommurze Sorabjee, opposite to the General Post Office, for renewal in the 2nd Class, with the following amount, viz:—

For renewing whole Tickets, Rupees 75 each.
Ditto half Ditto " 38 "
Ditto quarter Ditto " 19 "

Bombay, 20*th September*, 1833.

I HEREBY give Notice that having separated from my wife BRIDGET HAGON, I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract.—Dated 19th September, 1833.

C. HAGON,

ON Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. FORBES, AND CO.—A few pipes and hhds. of choice Madeira Wine imported per "*Dorothy*," in November 1831, from Messrs. Keir's and Co. Price Rupees 600 per pipe, and Rupees 325 per Hhd.

Bombay, 20*th September* 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs FORBES AND Co. the following Wines from Messrs G. Christopher and Son, of London, in cases of three dozen each vizt.

Old Hock, at Rs. 120 per case.
Ditto, ditto, at " 90 per ditto.
Sauterne, at " 75 per ditto.
Superior old Sherry, at 75 per ditto.
Fine old Port, at 66 per ditto.

Bombay, 21*st September*, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., the following Bordeaux Wines, viz.:—

Claret from Mr. J. Exshaw, 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.

Sauterne from ditto, in 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.

Claret from Mr. D. Guestier, in 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 45 per case.

Claret from Messrs. Focke, and Brandenburg, in 1 doz. cases, at Rs. 14 per case.

Sauterne from ditto, in 1 doz. cases, at Rs. 14 per case.

Bombay, 21*st September*, 1833.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.—A few hhds. and quarter pipes of fine old matured Madeira Wine, from Messrs. Gordon, Duff, and Co., at Rs. 275 per hhd. and Rs. 150 per quarter pipe, for cash.

Bombay, 21*st September*, 1833.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE, BROWN STOUT, &c.—On sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CO. of London,

Champagne (superior).... 35 Rs. per doz.
Hock (ditto),..... 25 " "
Bucellas (old and mellow), 24 " "
Barclay's Brown Stout (per Boyne),..... 8 " "
Pale Sherry (fine),..... 24 " "
Margeaux Claret (General Palmer's),..... 24 " "

Rampart Row, 2*1st Sept.* 1833.

SHERRY in Cask. Superior Wine in butt, hogshead and quarter cask, for sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, at from 550 to 700 Rupees per butt.

Rampart Row, 21*st Sept.* 1833.

INDIA PALE SMITH'S BEER.

A Few Casks of the above, of improved and excellent quality, lately imported. Price 50 Rupees per hogshead.

Also—Ripe Beer from the above house, bottled in England, and very superior, in quantities of not less than 6 dozen, at 5 Rupees per dozen.—Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Bombay, 21*st September*, 1833.

RIFLE.

A Superior Rifle (second hand), by W. MILLS, London, scarcely used, double barreled, back action locks with apparatus complete. Price 500 Rupees cash,—Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, at the Office of MR. GREY.

Rampart Row, Sept. 21*st*, 1833.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S. Double Barrel'd percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills in Mahogany cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rs. 550.

Do. do. from John Manton and Son, at Rs. 650.

All received direct from the maker.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH AND CO.—A few cases of very superior "Amontilado" Pale Sherry, just received from W. D. Shirriff, of London, at.....Rs. 25 per doz.
Fresh high flavored English Claret, from do.. " 25 do. do.
Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from do. " 18 do. do.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 21*st Sept.*, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of MESSRS. BECKWITH & CO.—Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham & Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 21*st Sept.*, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO. Madeira WINE from Keir's and Co. of the finest quality imported in 1831,—in pipes, hhds. and bottled.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Christopher's old Cognac Brandy, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 16 per dozen.
" Best Holland's Geneva in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 14 per dozen.

Bombay, 21*st Sept.*, 1833.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also *Champagne* in baskets of 1 dozen, at Rupees 45 each.

Bombay, 21*st Sept.*, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine, at..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

GUNS BY S. NOCK.

FOR Sale—A few highly finished double barrelled percussion Guns by SAMUEL NOCK, London, received direct from the maker. Apply to MESSRS. MACVICAR BURN AND CO.

Church Lane, 21*st September*, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 21*st September*, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half chests, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half chests, 18 do. do.

Ditto. do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. each, Rs. 12 do. do. pints.

Ditto, from Alexander Black, in half or quarter chests, at Rs. 20 per doz.

Ditto, from do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. 12 per do. pints.

Old Port Wine from do. in quarter cases, 18 per do.

Ditto, from do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz. 12 per doz. pints.

Claret from do. in quarter cases at 30 per doz.

Ditto, from do. in pints, in cases of 6 doz 18 per doz. pints.

Sherry Wine in butts and hhds., from different houses, at 600 Rs. per butt of 120 gallons, and Particular Madeira in pipes and hhds.

Dady's Buildings, 21*st Sept.* 1833.

"GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET,"

TO be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.—The above well known Claret, just landed from the Ship "*New Grove*," in cases of 3 and 4 dozen, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Dady's Buildings, 21*st Sept.*, 1833.

FRAMJEE NESSURVANJEE AND CO. have for sale the undermentioned articles at a moderate rate:—

By KERNOT PRICE AND CO.—Pickle in small bottles, Raspberry Vinegar, Cherry and Raspberry Ratafia, Preserved Sage and Onions in pint bottles for stuffing Geese, Pork, Ducks, Sucking Pigs, Wild Fowls and game, a few dozens of asorted bottle fruits, Sauce of sorts, Sage, Green Parsley &c. &c. Spinnage, small baskets of fine English Salt, Best Bath Bricks.

By THOMAS WYATT AND CO.—Hams, Pine cheese, fine K. A. Chedder cheese, Sauce of sorts, Pickles in large and small bottles, Olives, Capers, Mustard, Stilton cheese, Isinglass, Jams and Jellies, Pearl barley, Chocolate, Cocoa, Vinegar.

By SMITH AND NEPHEW.—Various Perfumeries. By other makers, Copper Pistol, Gun Powder flasks, and Arab whips.

Forbes Street, 18*th Sept.* 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office,

The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No.....	3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,...	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR Sale—A neat light open Carriage with a pair of bay horses, six years old. It has been run only 9 months, and will answer for one or two horses. For particulars apply at the COURIER OFFICE. Lowest price, Rs. 1800.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Fine A. I. Teak Ship "London," 400 Tons Register, JOHN PICKERING, Commander; will be despatched on the 1st October, has good poop accommodations for Passengers. Plans may be seen by applying at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 20*th Sept.* 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fast sailing Ship "HUDDERSFIELD," E. NOAKES, Commanders, will sail on the 10th October. For particulars, apply at the office of DIROM CARTER AND Co.

Bombay, 21st September, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 tons. Was to leave London about the middle of July, and will be dispatched in all January. This Ship has excellent accommodations, having double stern galleries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co. at whose office plans of the can be had.

Daly's Buildings, 21st September, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, W. TUCKER, Commander, Burthen 500 tons. Was to leave London on 20th June, and will be dispatched in all December, carries a Surgeon, and has superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co. at whose Office plans of the Cabins can be had.

Daly's Buildings, 21st September, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST,

THE fine Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, of 500 Tons Register, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will leave Bombay early in December next, has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE first class teak Ship GILMORE, of 550 Tons, H. H. Lindsay, Commander, has poop and lower deck accommodations, fitted up in a superior style, and carries an experienced surgeon.—

This Ship is expected to arrive in all this month, and will be despatched in all November. Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to DUNCAN GIBB & Co.

Dady's Buildings, 21st September, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Fine Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons, J. T. BROWN, Commander. Will be dispatched for the above port about the middle of November next, and will call off Cannanore for Passengers and touch at the Cape of Good Hope. Carries an experienced surgeon—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 21st September, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 12th September, 1833.

No. 355.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments, by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as cadets of engineers and assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadet is promoted to second lieutenant, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Engineers.

Mr. Robert Leech.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 5th Sept. 1833.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. David Campbell.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 5th September 1833.

Mr. John Keith,—Ditto ditto.

Mr. Robert Williams,—Ditto ditto.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:—

Captain W. Maunsell, 6th regiment native infantry.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 5th Sept. 1833.

Lieutenant A. S. Hawkins, 8th regiment native infantry.—Ditto ditto.

Liutenant C. T. Whitehead, 12th regiment native infantry.—Ditto ditto.

Assistant surgeon W. Leggett, medical establishment.—Ditto ditto.

Assistant surgeon B. P. Rooke, medical establishment.—Ditto ditto.

No. 356.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extracts of dispatches from the Honorable the Court of Directors:—

Letter dated the 30th April, No. 31, of 1833.

1*st*. We have permitted lieutenant Charles T. Whitehead of your establishment, to return to his duty, in the month of June next.

2*nd*. The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, have been permitted to remain in this country, for the further periods stated against their respective names:—

Captain Thomas Donnelly, six months.

Ensign Thomas Edmunds, six months.

3*rd*. We have granted captain John Clunes of your establishment, an extension of his furlough for the period of six months.

Letter dated 1st May, No. 33, of 1833.

Para. 1*st*. We have permitted lieutenant colonel Bellasis, to retnrn to his duty on your establishment.

2*nd*. Captain R. Blood of your establishment, has been permitted to remain six months longer in this country.

3*rd*. We have permitted ensign Campbell of the Madras establishment, to return to his duty, *via* your presidency. This officer has been informed that his pay will commence only from the date of his reaching his presidency, or joining his regiment.

Letter dated the 15th May, No. 36 of 1833.

Para. 1*st*. We have permitted major Robert Campbell, to return to his duty, on your establishment, in the month of June next.

2*nd*. Captain John Campbell, late of your establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service. His retirement takes effect from the 29th June 1831.

No. 357.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following extract, paragraphs 24 and 25, of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, under date the 10th April, No. 25 of 1833.

24. When in our letter in this department, dated 20th March 1830 (No. 14,) we directed that "whatever buildings *or other accommodations* which might be furnished for officers, civil or military, frequenting the Neelgherry Hills for the benefit or their health, should be supplied by the Madras government, the expenses being debited to your government," our intention was that, not only lodgings, but medical aid should be furnished by the officers of that presidency. We did not contemplate, nor do we see any necessity for a separate medical, or barrack establishment on the Neelgherry. Hills, under the control and management of your government.

25. Our desire therefore is, that all the servants of your government may be withdrawn from the Neelgherries and that the buildings erected under your authority may be made over to the officers of the Madras government, and that all Bombay servants frequenting the Neelgherries for the benefit of their health, may report their arrival to the Madras officer commanding on the Hills, whose duty it will be to see that they receive the same accommodations and attendance, and on the same terms, as are supplied to the servants of his own establishment.

In conformity with the preceding orders, the general order dated the 2nd May, No. 166 of 1829, is rescinded, and the public buildings, furniture, &c. belonging to this government, at the Neelgherry Hills, will be transferred to the Madras authorities by surgeon Glen on the 1st November next, on which date that officer's appointment is to cease, and he will hold himself at the disposal of His Excellency the commander in chief.

No. 358.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to captain F. Apthorp of the 20th regiment native infantry, under date 21st March 1832, and extended on the 19th March last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of four months, on the same account.

No. 359.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department, under this date, to direct that assistant surgeon Stedman be relieved from duty in the Indian navy.

Bombay Castle, 14th September, 1833.

No. 360.—With reference to the general order dated the 20th of May 1825 (article 138 section LXI of the Supplement to the military code) the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a period of three months, from the date of appointment, be allowed to officers from whom securities may be required, and that in any case in which the necessary bond may not have been lodged with the military accountant at the expiration of that period, the Governor in Council will consider the expediency of removing the officer concerned from his appointment.

No. 361.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to sub-conductor H. Lawless of the commissariat department, under date the 24th March 1832, and extended on the 17th September 1832, and 3rd April last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of four months, on the same account.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th Srptember, 1833.

Mr. John Burnett, first assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree, is allowed leave of absence to remain at Poona for a fortnight.

The collector of Ahmedabad is permitted to depute his assistant, Mr. Prendergast, to the Western district of his collectorate.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE-MINT.

Bombay Castle, 18th September, 1833.

Surgeon H. Henderson, assay master, is allowed an extension of leave till the 30th instant, on account of private affairs.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. James Seton, deputy civil auditor and mint master, one month's extension of his leave of absence, on medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions and adjustment of the rank in the Indian navy consequent upon captain Tanner's retirement, and commander McDowall's being invalided.

Commander G. B. Brucks to be captain, *vice* Tanner retired.—Date of commission 31st Jany. 1833.

Lieutenant R. Moresby to be commander, *vice* Brucks promoted.—Date of commission 31st January 1833.

Lieutenant Richard Lloyd to be commander, *vice* McDowall invalided.—Date of commission 13th May 1833.

Mr. midshipman T. P. Webb to be lieutenant, *vice* Moresby promoted.—Date of commission 31st January 1833.

Mr. midshipman Griffith Jenkins to be lieutenant, vice Lloyd promoted.—Date of commission 13th May 1833.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm lieutenant Wybard of the Indian navy, in the situation of interpreter to the senior officer in the Persian Gulf.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

DURPUN.

We understand that Major Robertson, the Principal Collector of Poona, is now in the district of Sholapore; where he has gone with a view of making the annual survey of crop, and also of enquiring into the state of things which has been produced by the operation of the late Revenue Survey. We hear that Petitions have been voluntarily presented to him by Jamedars and Patells, giving a detailed account of the bribes received from their respective villages by the Native Servants employed in the survey, and stating other particulars of those wicked transactions, from which there remains not a shadow of doubt as to the truth of their confession. The mamlutdars of Bursee and other Talookas are suspended from their functions for the usual vices of bribery and corruptions,—and some others, it is rumoured, will soon obtain the same reward, which their services richly merit. May we hope that all and every one of our Collectors will be so vigilant as the praiseworthy Collector of Poona, in punishing their underlings for corruption and fraud?

As a striking contrast to the state of things in Ellichpoor and Oomravutty, noticed in a recent number of our paper, we have great pleasure in stating on the authority of a correspondent, that the Purgunnas of Allund, Goonzotee &c. which are contiguous to Sholapore, and are at present, under the supervision of a European, by name Mr. John, are peculiarly well managed; and that the condition of the inhabitants of those districts is far better than their unfortunate countrymen of the north. The Talookas under the authority of Ameer Newajkhan, the Mamlutdar of Noldoorg, are also stated to be in a flourishing condition; and it is said, that by the mild and temperate management of these individuals, the effects of the rapacious Chundoo Lall's tyranny are not so dreadfully felt in that part of the country, as in the immediate vicinity of the Capital and in Talookas which are entrusted to the charge of such villains as Kishen Bishen and others. In all that part of the Nizam's territory which we are noticing, the rain has been abundant for the crops of this season.

THE BENGAL HURKARU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR SIR,—I believe there is but one opinion among all of Capt. Wilson's friends here, regarding the unmerited insinuations in the Bengal Hurkaru of the 31st. Augt. This Paper and some others have yet to learn that they have done more injury to the Press, by their puerile personalities, than all the foes and persecutors of its freedom, together. The John Bull and Hurkaru, the shadows of Mr. Canning's two Parliamentary friends, who had but one hat, one coat, one pocket, and one opinion among them, seem somehow or other determined to dirty their fingers continually in supposed jealousies and bickerings on the part of this community. Pray, honest Gentlemen, let the Committees alone; they are getting on uncommonly well, without your wonderful assistance. And as for Capt. Wilson, I daresay we shall much sooner see the Hurkaru and Bull in the Calcutta Legislative Council, than that upright, and independent man commanding any steam vessel belonging to the Indian Public.

Yours truly.
P. Q.

20th Sept.

CIVIL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—In Bengal the Civil Servants, at the different stations, have come to resolutions of turning to some useful purposes, the unappropriated annuities. The plan which has been adopted is upon a scale of granting graduated annuities to persons who have served from 12 to 25 years.

If such a scheme is necessary in Bengal, how much more then is it imperative at this Presidency, where reductions have been made in a twofold proportion, without its being recollected that this Presidency is the *first*, in point of situation, that it is a frontier station, and that it has a Government to maintain, without the advantages of a large territory.

In Bengal also, there are few if any actual supernumeraries, whereas in this Presidency there are about 70 supernumerary appointments; and calculating that each supernumerary receives at the rate of 400 Rupees per month, the Government are paying yearly, 336,000 Rs. for superfluous work.

It is clear, as in Bengal there are 36 annuities unappropriated, and at this Presidency about 15, that this annuity scheme has been a source of great profit to the Government; and would it not be a still greater gain if it could be shewn, that at the same time a relief is granted to the servants of this neglected Presidency, that the Government is getting rid of their supernumeraries?

It is not my object to dwell upon these matters. I feel convinced that with the present enlightened men at the head of affairs, both in this country, and at home, nothing more is required than to bring the subject to their notice.

I am, &c.
BOMBAPHILOS.

STEAM SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Maharajah Runjeet Sing	Rs. 5,000
Governor and Inhabitants of Damaun	1,500
His Highness the Rao of Cutch	1,000
His Highness the Nizam	2,000
Rajah Chandoo Lal	1,000
MALWA.	
Rajah Bulwunt Sing, Bahadoor of Rutlam	1,000
Nawab Ghoze Mahomed Khan Bhadour	1,000
Cazy Mooshib Ally	100
Shaik Ally Azim	100

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Palinurus	26th Sept.	Gulph	
Boyne	20th Nov.	London	Cape.
Lady Feversham	22d Sept.	Ditto	Ditto
John Taylor	22d ditto	Liverpool	Direct.
Huddersfield	10th Oct.	Ditto	Ditto
London	1st Ditto	London	Cape.
Good Success	Uncertain	China	
Buffon	23rd Sept.	Bordeaux	
Kent	20th or 22 do.	London	Direct.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	142	
First Five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class	110	
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class	109	
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class	108	
Second Five per cent. Loan	108	112
Third Five per cent. Loan	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	106	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	101	
Bills on London 6 months sight	1 | 9	
Spanish Dollars per 100	222	
Sovereigns each	11	12

HIGH WATER TABLE,—21st SEPTEMBER, 1833.

	MORN.		AFT.	
Saturday	6	18	6	40
Sunday	7	06	7	27
Monday	7	54	8	27
Tuesday	8	42	7	14
Wednesday	9	30	10	02
Thursday	10	18	10	51
Friday	11	06	11	36

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPART[URES].

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. W. R. Annesley, 15th Regt, N. I. fr[om]
Lieut. S. Turnbull, Artillery, from Ahmedn[ug]
Ensign G. Remington, 11th N. I. from Tannah
Ensign J. C. Wright, 8th Regt. N. I. from Ahmednugger.
Surgeon. R. Wight, 4th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th Regt. N. I. from Cambay.
Ensign H. Jones, 24th Regt. N. I. from do do.
Lieut. E. Whichelo, 3d Assist. Commissary General, from Poonah.
Lieut. Bristow, H. M. 6th Regt. from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Major Hunt, Queen's Royals, to Poonah.
Capt. Raitt, do. do. to do.
Assist. Surg. R. H. Hughes, 1st Batt. Artillery, to Nugger.
Ensign St. G. Stock, Queen's Royals, to Poonah.
Ensign Conteur. H. M. 20th Regt. to Belgaum.
Ensign W. Cormack, 5th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Major Henry Smith, 1st M. N. I.
Lieut. G. F. Sympson, B. E. Regt. to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 3d inst. at Rajcote, the Lady of Captain D. Shaw, 20th Regt. N. I. of a son.

On the 16th instant, at Byculla, Mrs. P. Cowley, of a daughter.

In the Fort, on the 19th instant, the wife of Mr. J. Mullaly, of a son.

At Poona, on the 13th instant, Mrs. G. B. Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Wednesday the 18th instant, at Poona, by the Rev. Randall Ward, M. A., Capel Arthur Hanbury Tracy, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, fourth son of Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq M. P. of Toddington Park, Gloucestershire, and grandson of the late Viscount Tracy, to Eliza Anna Crickitt, daughter of the late Major Tyler, Royal Artillery, and step-daughter of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B and G. C. H. Commander-in-Chief.

The Bride had the honor of being given away by the Right Honorable The Earl of Clare, Governor of this Presidency.

DEATHS.

At Mazagon, on the morning of the 15th instant, after a very painful illness of five months, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Jozé Antonio Xavier de Silva, a Captain in the late Peishwa's Service, in the 60th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate Widow and 4 Children, and numerous friends to bemoan his irreparable loss.

At Malligaum, on the 15th ultimo, Sub-Conductor John Hughston, of the Ordnance Department, aged 36 years.

At Hyderabad, on the 29th August, Philip Meadows, the eldest son of Lt. and Adjt. M. Taylor, His Highness Nizam's Service, aged 15 months.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 14th.—Barque Futty Raymon, Mahomed Woomer, Naiquedah, from Mocha, 26th August 1833.
Passengers—65 Pilgrims.
16th.—Ship Good Success Mr. Durant, Master, from China 24th July 1833.
Passengers.—J. Coulidge, Esq. and Mrs. Durant.
—— 18th. Ship Shahcol Hamud, E. Dumont, Master, from Calcutta, 9th. July.
Passengers.—Revd. Bernardin de St. Thereza, Revd. Augostinho M. de Jesus, Revd. Barnardin de St Agnes, and one Servant.
19th. The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Nautilus, Lieut. William Lowe, in charge, from Surat, 17th. Sept.

DEPARTURES.

13th.—Barque Ann, Essajee Dossajee, Naiquedah, to Calcutta.
Passengers—3 Parsees.
14th.—Arab Ship Nasser, Amber bin Salem Banama, Naiquedah, to Calcutta.
Passengers.—17 Natives.
17th. Persian Ship Futtay Eslam, Hazee Furoz, Naiquedah, to Calcutta.
19th. Ship General Hewitt, James Bankier, Master, to Quilon and Columbo.
Passengers.—Major and Mrs. Smith.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS.—Palinurus, Nautilus, and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Lady Feversham, John Taylor, Kent, New Grove, Huddersfield, Boyne, and London.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maria, Discovery, Cyrene, Futty Raymon, Good Success, Shahool Hamud, and Ann.
PORTUGUESE.—Consolei, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
AMERICAN BRIG.—Rupee and Waverly.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER, 1833.

By a letter just received from Hydrabad it appears that His Highness the Nizam, and his minister, Rajah Chundoo Lal, have signified their intention, through the Resident, of subscribing to the Bombay Steam Fund. The former to the extent of rupees 2,000 and the latter rs. 1,000.—It appears, also, that the English residents at that station have made a subscription amounting to rs. 2,133 for the same object.

It has become necessary for us to make a slight alteration in the mode of publishing this paper. Most of our readers must be aware that when, to the weekly papers of the sister presidencies, a supplement, as it is called, was added, making the papers in fact semi-weekly, the proprietors of the *Courier* followed the example which had been set them, and published a supplement also, leaving it to their subscribers either to take the Saturday's paper alone, or that and the Tuesday's paper together, as they deemed it most convenient. This arrangement, however, required the repetition of all the shipping intelligence and domestic occurrences, that appeared in the Tuesday's paper, in that of the subsequent Saturday, and therefore, besides being troublesome to the publishers, encumbered the regular paper with a good deal of useless matter to those who took the supplement also. It was nevertheless continued, as long as the number of the latter paper taken bore a moderate proportion to that of the former, from a desire to suit, as much as possible, the convenience of all parties. But now that the supplements are sent to more then nine tenths of the subscribers of the *Courier* it has been considered useless to continue the present practice; and accordingly, after the 1st. proximo, the paper will become semi-weekly entirely upon the same terms it is at present.—The advantages of this alteration, it is hoped, from what has been said above, will be sufficiently obvious to that small and daily decreasing class of persons who are interested in it. The proprietors, at any rate, in making it, only follow a course which circumstances have rendered almost indispensable, and which has long since been adopted by most, if not all, of the other weekly papers in India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

It is with great regret we have to state that another large gang robbery occurred the night before last in the Bazar, near the lines of the 11th. regiment, involving consequences of the most serious nature. The amount of property carried off did not, we believe, exceed some 2 or 3 thousand rupees; but from the boldness of the robbery, the hour it was made, and the circumstances which subsequently took place, there can be no doubt a formidable combination exists to carry on depredations of the kind, against which no ordinary precautions on the part of private individuals, or the police, will suffice. From what we can learn, it appears that, between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday night, the magistrates of the centre division were informed that the house of a Banian had been attacked by some forty or fifty people well armed, upon which they proceeded with a considerable body of the constabulary force at their disposal, to the spot to investigate the circumstances of the case; and that, upon arriving there, they learned that the robbers were supposed, from their appearance, to be sepoys belonging to the native regiments stationed in the Island. This, together with the fact of their having fled towards the lines, induced the magistrates to proceed in that direction also, and on their way a sepoy was found, under suspicious circumstances, and seized by one of the auxiliary horse employed in the Police.

The magistrates and their party then repaired to the lines of the 11th. Regt., and accompanied by the adjutant, mustered the men, upon which some of them were found to be absent. Two of these returned shortly afterwards, and were taken into custody, and the police were then placed in position round the lines to watch the approach of the absentees. While on this duty, the men of the 11th. made a general attack upon them, with stones, using at the same time the most violent and abusive language.—The stones we understand were actually thrown in showers, and one of them broke the arm of a hammal who was with the magistrates. Mr. Gray was also hit by them, and most of the men who were with him, received more or less severe contusions.—During this attack, the auxiliary horse under the orders of Mr. Willis were with difficulty prevented from breaking into the lines, where, being completely armed, they would probably have caused a considerable loss of life, and might have led to a most desperate fray, as the muskets of the native infantry were close at hand, and would undoubtedly have been used to repel their attack. They were however in a high state of discipline, and obeyed the orders given to them to remain quiet, until the magistrates with great prudence withdrew the Police, considering it better to abandon the object they had in view than to risk the loss of life.

It is much to be regretted that both the commanding officer and quarter master of the 11th. were absent at Poona upon the occasion, as their presence might have had the effect of keeping the men of their Regt. in a little more order. But, be this as it may, the circumstances that have been brought to light by this affair, when taken with those that lately occurred with regard to the 6th. Regt. N. I. are quite sufficient to show the danger to which person and property in the island will be exposed as long as native troops are quartered in the present manner. It is well known that most of the gang robberies in the island have been attributed to them; and though the charge has been scouted by some, we imagine few will now be found to deny that it rests upon something more than mere prejudice. It is full time, therefore, that something were done to remove the danger to which the inhabitants are exposed under the present state of things. As long as large bodies of men used to acting in concert, and without any local ties to restrain them, are quartered in the very neighbourhood of the wealthiest and most business part of the island, it is in vain to expect they will resist the temptation to plunder which is thrown in their way. Experience has proved this so completely that it is only a matter of surprise measures were not taken long ago to remove the native corps from the position they at present occupy. It has now however, become indispensably necessary to do so; and this being the general opinion, we trust it will have some weight with Government. Perhaps a public meeting to represent the matter in its proper light, and to show the opinion of the natives as well as Europeans regarding it, might have a good effect; or if be disapproved of, as the Grand Jury are to meet shortly, we would suggest the propriety of their taking notice of it; for it would be far better that the island should be altogether vacated by the sepoy regiments than that it should be exposed repeatedly to these excesses.

A correspondent has called our attention to the very unhandsome insinuations of the *Bengal Hurkaru* regarding the motives of Captain Wilson in advocating, as zealously and ably as he has done, the cause of steam navigation. The part Captain Wilson has taken, the *Hurkaru* would have it understood, was with a view to secure himself the command of the steamer which the committee here propose to build. The paragraph in which this appeared did not escape us; but as every body here, knowing the situation Captain Wilson holds in his service, must have been aware that nothing the steam committee could offer would induce him to abandon it, we thought it unnecessary to say anything upon the subject. As our correspondent however, has brought it forward, we shall take the opportunity of stating that Captain Wilson has no views whatever of a personal nature in forwarding the proposed communication with home; and shall leave the simple-minded ingenuous Editor of the *Hurkaru*, who could conceive of no exertions being made by any one without "filthy lucre" being in view, to ponder upon what must thus appear to him a strange anomaly in human nature.

DELHI.

A CIVIL SERVANT OF HIGH RANK.

The gentleman whose character I am about to sketch, held for nearly half a century an eminent place in the Civil Service of this country. During the twenty years which preceded his death whenever a situation of greater emolument and responsibility than the one he possessed became vacant, the eyes of the public turned to him as the likely successor. There is no reason to doubt that the various Governments under whom he served rated him as highly as the community in general. But his proud estimation of himself claiming rather than soliciting the first Political Offices, while it impressed the authorities with respect for his lofty deserts, retarded his advancement beyond the penultimate stage. In short he shared the fate of a man above the calibre of his patrons. Had they known him more he might have fared better.

I can give no outline of Mr. Lofty's birth parentage and education. They were probably all very respectable, for it is a vulgar error or rather pretension of the Apes of Aristocracy to suppose gentlemanly conduct, appearance, or principles attributes of blood. Our Civil Servant of high rank whether sprung from Peers or peasants, desired that the world might consider him an Aristocrat of the first grade both by descent and station. With that kind of instinct which prompts men to keep out of danger, he held aloof from society by entrenching himself in ceremony. To those of his own class and standing, he was distant and even haughty: and has been known to complain to his Native confidents that though elevated to his rank in this country, they disgraced him by their origin. How can affairs be well managed" he would say "whilst I am associated in business with the son of a tradesman?" His description of the burthens of official dignity in India will help to depict the man if it should not repress the ardour of aspirants to assume them. "I have not a moment of leisure!" said he, in a querulous tone: "just observe how the passed, I must take a ride in the morning to preserve my health: a person in my station must sit an hour or two after breakfast to see such gentlemen as come to wait on him. To hold my proper place in society I must read the Newspapers to know what passes in the world, by noon Native visitors arrive and before they leave me, why as happened yesterday, tiffin is on the table, and before I can decently have done perhaps my sawarree is ready again for the evening drive. You see 'tis impossible to find time for business and yet——writes as if I had nothing to do!" Mr. Lofty affected all the pomp of an oriental satrap in title, equipage, and polygyny, but notwithstanding an ostentation of extravagance, an inherent parsimony prevented his ever attaining magnificence.

Having retreated to reign in his own imagination over the world not in it, he remained in some respects ignorant of it's ways and what is more singular with a warm heart of a child or inexperienced girl. Apparently unused to ordinary demonstrations of civility and good will, he acknowledged common acts of that nature with hyperbolical thanks and occasionally presents, which were rarely so valuable as the motive for offering them.

The illusion which invested poor Lofty and a few more, with extraordinary talents, was probably created by real acquirements in the oriental languages, when Lord Wellesly thought it expedient to lay a bounty on them by identifying the qualifications of a statesman with those of an Arabic and Persian Scholar. His own account of the important services rendered by him, in the highest station which he attained, may appear tolerable proof that his intellect was beneath mediocrity. I never knew a man who seemed to me weaker. He certainly felt most pleasure in being good natured. Imbecility of character however will render any man liable to fits of malignity under provocation. But if Mr. Lofty deserve an imputation of cruelty to one whom he ought to have cherished, I should suspect the sufferer of being in fault too.

I am aware that a Book of Travels not yet quite forgotten contains much eulogy of the same personage, an authority which much far outweighs the delineation of a nameless Necrologist. Be it so. I shall not now inflict a dissertation on the Reading public to shew how the parade of official attentions, with the flattery of Natives literally translated, and the roar of 17 Cannon, all new to an accomplished and single minded parson, invest Nature as well as Man with wonderously beautiful features in the East.

Lofty, though designated correctly "A Civil Servant of High Rank" is the character of a species or rather variety, but is not intended to represent the genus.—*Delhi Gazette, August*, 17.

CHINA.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN RICE.

The following is an admirable sepecimen of Chinese legislation, and of the sophistication which seems so peculiarly to appertain to this curious people. At the time when this proclamation is issued, the Hong-merchats, by command of the Governor are endeavouring to compel foreigners to bring their rice to Whampoa, where they offer very low prices; and intimidating all other dealers from purchasing. A large quantity is wanted for the districts in which famine has appeared, and the Governor wishes to make the foreign merchants surrender their cargoes, that he may get credit from the Emperor for his "virtue" and "good management", somewhat on the principle of Dean Swift's generous magistrate who

"Out of his great bounty
Built a bridge at the expense of the county."

The affectation of kindness for the poor "barbarians" and the expectation indulged in that they may "*jump for joy, and keep incessantly going backwards and forwards*" are peculiarly Chinese and very rich.

Loo, the Governor, Choo, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Chung, the Hoppo, enjoin the Hong-merchants and the others, that they make themselves acquainted with the following:—

The population of Canton province is dense, the merchants are numerous; there reigned formerly abundance; but now the shore and great ocean are ploughed by numerous fishermen and peasants (verbally by threefold fishing and sevenfold occupation—cultivation) and the grain is not sufficient for the annual consumption. Heretofore, we have supplied the wants from the western provinces. But if there happened to be a year of scarcity and dearth, when nothing could be imported, the price of food would rise considerably, and we would also stand in want of rice from foreign countries.

We find, upon examination, that, during the reigns of Keen-lung and Kea-king, all foreign rice ships had to pay no duties upon their cargoes, in order to shew compassion, and to invite them hither. Our predecessors, the Governor Yuen, the Lieutenant-Governor Chin, and the Hoppo Ta, renewed this privilege during 4th year of the reign of Taou-kwang. But the foreign rice vessels, which hitherto entered the port, to dispose of their rice cargo, avoided only the enter-port fees; but were not allowed, after they had accomplished their sales and were returning to their country, to export any cargo. Those barbarian merchants had on their return no goods to ballast the ship, and it was difficult for them to stand against winds and waves; moreover, they could make very little profit.

The local government, therefore which cherishes compassion towards ditant foreigners, has implored the holy favour (imperial favour) to grant to the barbarian ships of all nations, that if they come without any other cargo but rice, to the port of Canton, as formerly, they shall not pay the enter port duties. Let the Hong-merchants report how much rice they have brought, store it up in their hongs, and sell it according to the market price. After having disposed of it allow these ships to take in an export cargo and levy the export duties according to the same laws as upon the other barbarian ships. This will benefit the revenues, suit the people, and bring foreign business upon a firm footing, and all parties will be equally benefited.

We have with profound respect received the imperial pleasure upon this subject; the matter is granted; and we have issued accordingly our explicit commands, that they may be obeyed, as is upon record. Barbarian merchants, who bring rice to the port of Canton, will thus have an equal profit upon their return cargoes. These barbarian merchants may therefore leap for joy, and go incessantly backwards and forwards. But the number of barbarian rice vessels, which repaired this year to the port of Canton, are not very considerable, and the whole amount of their imports is scarcely a tenth part of the rice which came from the west.

We fear, that the custom house servants, and the boatmen of the revenue boats, exercise extortions under some pretence, beyond the legal duties which are to be levied, and thus prevent the barbarians from trading.

It is found, upon examination, that the port clearance, fees upon the exports, the fees for opening the bar, the direct duties, the fees for making up the difference in scales, and the Leang-taou's fees, (grain department officer) are levied upon rice ships, according to a fixed rate. Every ship has to pay for opening the bar, and direct duties. 480 taels, 4 m., 2 c.; for the scale business 32 taels, 4 m., 2 cand., 8 cash; as the fees of the grain department 116 taels, 4 m., 2 cond. 4 cash. The duty levied upon every ship will thus amount altogether to no more than 620 and odd taels. Besides this, those in office ought not to levy any fees. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Hoppo have however found out that the rice ships are subject to extortions, made in different ways, and under sundry names, beyond the expenses incurred for the payment of the above mentioned duties. Now, these are the sordid fees of the men belonging to the custom house, which they take to themselves.

It is plain, that the barbarian merchants come a very long way to sell their rice at Canton, according to the ancient laws, which lessen the duties. There has since also been granted to them, upon representation, leave to return with a cargo to their country, not solely to procure subsistence for the inhabitants of the metropolis, but also to show superabundant compassion towards distant foreigners:—How can you export under any name, or in any way, more than what the customary duties and fees amount to? At the present moment, we give our explicit orders to those in office, in regard to the duties and fees which ought to be levied upon rice ships; all which are not in the tariff are strictly forbidden, and beyond this no extortions are permitted. In entering the port, the expenses are lessened, and on going out of the port, they have not to pay very much. As soon as they have arrived here, they can dispose of their cargo, and quickly come back, and those barbarian merchants will make a very great profit. But what regards the inhabitants, who hoard up the rice, and the shop-keepers:—they know, that the foreign rice, on account of having suffered the moisture of the sea and winds, easily rots and spoils, and cannot be kept long. Those shop-keepers only run after gain:—how can they then hoard it up, let the rice spoil, and suffer loss? Thus, those barbarian merchants will have no trouble in bringing it on, and the large dealers in disposing of it. Henceforth, the Hong-merchants, who receive the rice, the rice shop-keeper next, ought to give a chop that the value is paid at a stated time, and thus afford the barbarian ships an opportunity of disposing soon of their cargo, and returning without interruption repeatedly. As soon as the rice has been taken out, it ought to be generally made known in all quarters, and the shop-keepers ought to sell it by retail, and dispose of it in small quantities, so as it shall be most convenient for the people. It is not confined to one place, nor can any monopoly be carried on in it. The shop-keepers ought solely to vend it in and outside the city; they cannot export it out of the province. As often as the Hong-merchants receive rice, they ought to send in a chop, stating the quantity, to the local officers, and the Governor's, Lieutenant-Governor's and Hoppo's officers, who will examine it, and duly communicate it to the Haou-ko, that he may hand it in to the said officers (the Hoppo's clerks) that they are not to make money by extortions; but if they are found out, they will be reprimanded and degraded. Thus, there will be no longer any necessity for making new regulations against the growth of vile practices.

We command at the same time the local officers, and the whole body of Hong-merchants, to obey, whilst we add to this our explicit orders addressed to all the military belonging to the metropolis, and to all the soldiers and servants who guard the entrance, and to all the linguists of barbarian merchants of different nations—that they may duly acquaint themselves that, from the moment of this publication, every rice ship ought to pay the export duties and customs according to the established imperial tariff. The soldiers and servants of the custom house, and the compradore, cannot by any means, or under any name, charge them by extra extortions. Yet, if they dare to disobey, they will be punished, prosecuted, and all banished.

When the rice has entered the harbour, and passed the custom house, let it be entirely disposed of, and let the Hong-merchants and shop-keepers give notice of it, to the advantage of the people. But every shop-keeper, who retails it, and sells it in small quantities, ought to confine himself to this province, to dispose of it:—the exportation is not permitted. Every body ought to obey this implicitly, and not slight this special proclamation.

We have moreover issued explicit orders in addition to these, addressed to those merchants, that they immediately communicate these commands to all the chiefs and barbarian principals of every nation, and to all the barbarian ships, that they jointly obey this. Don't oppose! A special order!

Taou-kwang, 13th year, 4th moon, 4th day. (22nd May, 1833.)—*Ibid.*

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

We lay before our readers the following, as an approximation to the British trade *with the port* for the past year.

IMPORTS			
Cotton, Bomy. piculs	331,054	Coral Beads, Sp. Drs.	50,000
,, Bengal,... ,,	85,695	Perals & Diamonds,	350,000
,, Madras,... ,,	10,739	Cornelians, ... ,,	40,000
Broad Cloth,..pieces	47,000		
Camblets,... ... ,,	7,300	EXPORTS.	
Long Ells,... ... ,,	151,000	Nankin Silk,..piculs	4,400
Cotton Piece Goods,	54,000	Canton ditto,... ... ,,	2,200
,, Yarn,..piculs	3,100	Nankin Cloth, pieces	121,000
Iron,... ... ... ,,	31,500	Cotton Twist, piculs	1,275
Lead,... ... ... ,,	26,500	Sugar Candy,... ,,	14,000
Tin,... ... ... ,,	6,000	Soft Sugar,... ... ,,	13,500
Steel,... ... ... ,,	1,000	Cassia lignea, ... ,,	14,000
Pepper,... ... ,,	17,500	,, buds,... ... ,,	350
Rattans,... ... ,,	15,000	Camphor,... ... ,,	5,000
Betel Nut,... ... ,,	47,000	Alum,... ... ... ,,	6,000
Cutch,... ... ... ,,	800	Rhubarb,.. ... ,,	1,400
Putchuck,... ... ,,	3,300	Cochineal,... ... ,,	100
Sandalwood,... ,,	2,300	South Amer. Copper,	10,700
Olibanum,... ... ,,	4,600	Tin,... ... ... ,,	1,100
Cochineal,... ... ,,	46	Mother 'o Pearl Shells,	350
Ivory,... ... ... ,,	380	Vermillion,... boxes	1,500
Rice,... ... ... ,,	79,000		
Saltpetre, ... ,,	1,800	Bullion, to London,	
Tin-plates,... boxes	760	Sp. Drs.	2,129,936
Skins... ... pieces	10,000	,, Calcutta,	1,074,553
Sharks' fins and Fishmaws, in value ...Sp Drs.	175,000	,, Bombay,	1,479,250
		,, sundry places,	140,016
Printed Cottons, Muslins, & Fancy Goods, Sp. Drs)	106,000	Sp. Drs.	4,825,755

THE CHIN-CHOO MEN.

No Chinese tribe is so widely spread on the coast of China and Man-choo Tartary, as that of the *Chin-choo* men, as we call them. They designate themselves by *Fo-kiën-läng—Ho-kiën* men—because they are natives of that province. The principal districts, from whence they come are *Chang-choo-foo, Tung-gan-heën, Tseun choo-foo*, and *Hing-kwa-foo*, all situated in the south eastern part of *Fuh-keën* province, between 24 and 26 of N. latitude. As the inhabitants of the east coast of *Canton* province differ very little, both in language and manners, from those *Fo-kiën-läng*, we generally comprise them under the name of *Chin-choo* men. Almost all the emigrants to the Indian archipelago, *Cochin China* and *Siam*, &c. belong to one or other of these races: the latter are the more numerous, the former the wealthier part of the community. Both *Formosa Hae-nan* have been colonised by them, even the barren *Piscadores* or *Päng-hoo* islands number thousands of inhabitants belonging to their tribe. We may judge of the prolific extent of this race, when we trace their settlements all along the coast of *Chë-keang* up to *Ning-po*. All the sea-ports of the Empire swarm with *Fo-kiën-läng*, who are the soul of every trade and enterprise. But not content with making the coast and harbours tributary to their industry, they lay the yellow sea and *Formosa* channel under contribution, and go from one end of the gulph of *Pe-che-le* and *Leaou-tung* to the other, in search of fish. Their fishing craft is their home; for though they occasionally return to their families, and live for a few days on shore, they launch very soon forth, and spend the greater part of the year in this perilous undertaking exposed to the utmost want and wretchedness.

They are a haughty, stubborn race, often cruel and violent, yet there is a great deal of generosity and sense of honor in their

breast. As such they are shunned by their northern countrymen, whom they despise and not unfrequently insult. The poorest amongst them thinks himself ennobled by the title of *Ho-kien-lang*, and is offended whenever another name is applied to him. They are superstitious and given to idolatry; hundreds of temples, dedicated to the queen of heaven, their country woman; and numerous high towering upagodas, are erected by their subscription; and thousands of lazy Budhu priests are maintained by their hard earnings. At the same time they present a great contrast, when christianity is preached to them; and frankly confess that all their foolish idolatrous rites are mere nonsense, in which their hearts do not participate; but it is the custom of their forefathers, and therefore they follow it up, regardless of reason and sound sense. We have seen them run through a charcoal fire, forty feet in breadth, on the birth-day of *Laou-keun* and burn themselves half to death, whilst the surrounding multitude of *Ho-kien-lang* both wondered and laughed at the folly of their own countrymen, whom they had paid for this job.

It is needless to dwell upon their skill in navigation; if they were disciplined after the European manner, and had ships like our own, they would very soon sail round the Cape of Good Hope, or go in search of the dollar country. We have been a passenger on board a brig, of which a *Ho-kiën-läng* was the commander, who could take the sun, and was by no means a bad sailor. If government would grant them permission, they would doubtless improve upon their vessels, yet they are strictly confined to the model of a shoe; and woe unto him who changes the fashion. If, by mischance, the vessels built in *Siom*, and in other parts, deviate a little from this form, they have to pay a very high duty as soon as they make their appearance in any Chinese port, and would be prohibited from entering the northern ones.

We wish now to speak about their immense commerce, and the capital they employ. Every *Ho-kiën-lang* is by nature a merchant, and he trades, from as soon as he can lisp, till he sinks into the grave. It is curious to see a poor fellow sitting at a stall, where he retails betel nut and sundries, the whole stock amounting perhaps to four mace in value, whilst his countrymen in a neighbouring hong has command over thousands of dollars. He is proud that this merchant is also a *Ho-kiën-läng*, to whom he may be related in the hundredth degree, and forgets his wretchedness as long as he has access to his apartments. These all mingle and discuss at their meals the gain of a candareen, and of ten thousand dollars. The writer would not mention such scenes, if he had not been frequently a witness of these repasts, where all are equal, and enjoy the fruits of their industry alike.

Though they are superior to all their countrymen in navigation, they are extremely deficient in mechanical arts; even in their own districts a great part of the mechanics are emigrants from other provinces. Neither do they much excel in agriculture. Their native districts are barren and stony; to raise the supplies for a moderate family is a very arduous undertaking, and therefore they leave just as many hands as are indispensably necessary for the cultivation of the ground, and betake themselves to the sea and to other countries, in order to supply their wants. It is a notorious fact, that they kill more female children, immediately after their birth, than the Chinese in other provinces. They pretend to do this in order to raise the value of the surviving part, for otherwise their education would be disadvantageous, as long as the male population emigrates in such great number.—What a horrible practise amongst men, who are not destitute of good sense! Are they void of paternal feelings?

Many instances of their valour have occurred. They resisted the invasion of the *Tartar* to the last; the name of their countrymen Coxing (*Kok-sing*) is emblazoned in the annals of heroes. As pirates, they have withstood the whole imperial fleet:—as rebels, they have preferred death to submission. The Chinese government therefore dreads their powers, and has enlisted thousands in the imperial navy and army.

Their partiality for intercourse with strangers, gives us hope that they will be the means of promoting our commercial interests with the northern ports. If the unanimous voice of the *Houkiën* merchants could prevail upon the Chinese government to open the most important ports for English enterprise, it would greatly facilitate our operations. But their voice is stifled, and their fondness for strangers stigmatized with the name of treachery. Notwithstanding this discouragement, our possessions in the Indian Archipelago are the frequent topic of their conversation. They admire such a liberal government, which grants them so many privileges in its own dominions that are utterly denied to the English nation in *Fo-kiën* province. The large sums of money annually remitted by the *Fo-kiën-läng* in our settlements to their families and friends at home, speak volumes in favour of our administration and nation.

A few remarks upon their language will not be amiss. Some have considered it as a patois jargon, or local dialect. We may here observe, that it is at least spoken by twenty millions of people, though with some variations, but intelligible to all parties. They have their own national dictionary, which is a very well digested work, and though not large, very explicit. Their language varies considerably from the mandarin, nor is it easy for *Fo-kiën-läng* to speak that tongue fluently. The sounds are harsh, but more distinguishable to a European ear. The system of intonation is carried to the greatest nicety; the pratised tongue of a *Ho-kiën-läng* will never blunder in this point, nor can he understand a foreigner who does not pay attention to it. It has several initials, which the mandarin does not possess, and a greater number of final consonants. They read the character in a different ways, and they express the idea which it conveys by different words. *Fin* is man in the reading, and *Läng* in the language of conversation. In the spoken language there is a great poverty of particles; even the most necessary conjunctions and prepositions are often left out. But talking loudly they endeavour to lay stress upon the tones. In common conversation they are boisterous, and seem always as if they were engaged in altercation; this appears very repugnant to our ear. With all its faults, the language is very expressive and grammatically regulated. Medhurst's Dictionary of the *Fokien* dialect, which is now publishing at Macao under the superintendance of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, will give us a fuller view of this tongue, and attract more Europeans than hitherto to study it. It is the *Lingua franca* of the northern emperiums, and as such it may claim the attention of our countrymen at Canton.—*Canton Register, June* 17.

Execution of a Parricide.——A few days ago, the unhappy female whom we noticed sometime since as having been convicted of the murder of her mother, suffered the sentence usual in such cases. She was publicly executed at Canton, by what is called *Ling-che*—cutting to pieces slowly. From the account we have received, it appears that she found means to obtain a speedy death, and escaped much of the horrid suffering which is inflicted on those who are unable by means of a bribe to purchase a speedy termination of their miseries.—*Chinese Courier, July* 2.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON THE ASSESSED TAXES.

In an article, in the *Edinburgh Review*, upon the "proposed Tax on Property and Income, which is full of unsound argument, there is a marvellously unwise justification of the assessments for the House Duty. The writer, in soft phrase, says, "*a prejudice* has been raised against the Assessed Taxes *from its being believed that they are unfairly assessed*—that they are made to press with their full weight on the lower and middle classes. while the nobility and gentry enjoy a nearly total exemption from the burden." This the Reviewer denies. "The House Duty," he says, "is wisely regulated, not by what a house costs, but by the rent which it actually fetches, or which it would fetch were it let."

We shall now very shortly show that, according to the principle and the statements of the Reviewer, the duty is unfairly assessed. Having asserted that the duty is wisely regulated by the rent which a house fetches or will fetch the sage proceeds to show that the great houses would fetch no rent at all, whence it would follow that they are unfairly assessed in being assessed for any sum whatever, and that the great houses of the wealthy aristocrats ought to have a complete exemption! This is what the lawyers call proving too much. Taking his rule and his facts we have drawn the direct conclusion *ad absurdum*, but, for example of the sobriety of his statements take the following:—

Eaton Hall is believed to have cost the Marquess of Westminster the greater part of a million; but, notwithstanding this immense outlay we venture to affirm, that *the meanest street in Liverpool would bring a greater rent* than this celebrated mansion, *and would, consequently, be fairly liable to a greater amount of house duty.*

This would seem what is popularly called "a good one," but the sage, not thinking he had said enough, adds:

The fact is, a mansion of this sort would not let at all.

The corollary then, according to the Reviewer, is that it should not be assessed at all—good news for the poor Marquess of Westminster, whose income does not exceed a thousand pounds a-day.

But yet the Reviewer had not said enough. so, still improving, he goes on:

We believe, indeed, were the noble owner of Eaton Hall going abroad, or getting tired of it, he would not be able to prevail on any gentleman to live in it, and to keep it in repair, without paying him a pretty considerable sum.

The climax is not yet reached, as might be supposed, and we must give the reader a pause here to prepare him for the assertion which follows.

Now this is not a solitary instance, but the actual situation of ninety-nine out of every hundred great houses in the empire.

Thus, then, according to the Reviewer, (the duty being regulated by the rent which can be had,) ninety nine out of every hundred great houses should be exempt altogether from the House Tax; and yet, after all this, the Reviewer, in the teeth of his own demonstration, observes.

We do not, *therefore*, believe that there are any grounds for saying that the Assessed Taxes are unfairly levied.

Why he has proved it if he has proved any thing!—the muddle headed champion of wealth has argued, if he has argued to any end, that these great houses should not be assessed; and, therefore, their assessment, by his own showing, must be decisive evidence of unfairness. He, in one breath, would prove an unfairness, and in another breath believes that it does not exist—he may, certainly, have the very best reason for disbelief of his own facts, or of his own rule, but if he believe in them he must believe in unfair assessments. Nay, carrying out his rule in application to his facts, it might be contended that not only should the houses too great for rent, be exempt from a tax proceeding upon rent, but the country should be taxed for their support (when owners go abroad or get tired of them) according to assessments of the cost of maintenance. This may be a subject for another article in the Edinburgh. At present it *only* brings the reader to the conclusion that ninety-nine of a hundred great houses should be exempt from taxes, and by corollary that any man who can contrive to build a house which will not let, is to be exempt from the House Tax. And this comes at the close of an article against a property Tax, to the adoption of which argument, if worth a rush, it must tend, for if the rich, by their very riches, by the costliness of their mansions, can exempt themselves from the application of the House Tax, it is the more necessary to reach them by a Property Tax.

Should the grandees who own great mansions be exempt from the Assessed Taxes because their places are too large and expensive to let? We say, clearly not. The rent of houses is taken as a criterion of the means of the occupants, and if a certain class of houses cannot he rated at any rent because there are few individuals sufficiently rich to inhabit them, is that evidence of wealth a reason for exempting them from taxation, or is it not rather a reason for adopting another test? Suppose houses *above* rent were assessed according to the cost of maintaining them, where would be the injustice? The maintenance of a great mansion has proportion to the wealth of the proprietor, as the rent of a humbler abode has proportion to the means of the occupant. Maintenance is as good a rule of assessment in the one set of cases as rent is in the other. According to the existing rule the Edinburgh Reviewer has shown that the houses of the great should not be assessed at all: but their exemption, because they are places of wealth, cannot be endured, and another mode must therefore be adopted to give effect to the law. It will be answered that the grandees will abandon their houses if, through them, they are affected with the same rate of taxation as applies to the middle classes. Let them: what matters it? If the house be above the means of their noble occupants it is desirable that they should be abandoned; and if not above their means, a tax according to the signs of wealth, in the case of such houses as cannot be rated according to a letting value, cannot be inequitable. And if the great houses be abandoned, England will stand yet as it did when they were occupied, and the proprietors must seek more moderate abodes coming within the operation of the House Tax, and rendering their share to the burdens of the country.

When we see an exemption from the existing direct taxes claimed for the rich, in respect of the very signs of their extraordinary wealth, can we wonder at the aristocratic hostility to a Property Tax?—*Examiner, May* 12.

ARISTOCRATICS.

Look here upon this picture, and on this.

On the presentation of a petition from the watermen of Gravesend, against the Gravesend Pier Bill, Sir Edward Codrington alluded to the hard case of sailors who had been impressed, and passed the best part of their lives in the navy, many of them being disabled, and dismissed without pensions. "One man," said Sir Edward, "having come home with him (Sir E. C.) after the battle of Navarino, with the loss of an eye, applied to him for remuneration; but, on his applying to the Admiralty, he was told that the man who had lost but one eye was not disabled from service, although he had always understood that the loss of an eye entitled a man to compensation as much as the loss of a limb. After that the man lost the other eye, having also had six wounds; and the only reward he could obtain for the poor fellow was 6d. a-day. If that was the way the Admiralty remunerated disabled seamen, he thought it was time to inquire into all other classes of pensions. If the country was so poor that it could not afford to reward such men, let the same course be adopted with regard to all other persons, and he (Sir E. Codrington) would, for one, if necessary, serve his country for nothing."—An inquiry of the kind wished for by Sir Edward Codrington occurred in the course of the evening. Mr. Hume brought before the House the case of a father and son, each of them pensioned by the Government. Alexander, Earl of Home, the father, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Berwick, has, since the year 1792, been in the receipt of 276*l.* for no services known to any one. He is uncle, we believe, of the Duke of Buccleuch, who has the merit of possessing the largest estate in land in the island, an estate yielding considerably upwards of 200,000*l.* a-year, free from all incumbrances. The son of Earl Home, Lord Dunglass, did serve the country for the brief period of a year or two under the Duke of Wellington's Administration as an Under Foreign Secretary. He so far differs from his father that he has drawn a year's salary, and subscribed his name to a few papers, whereas his father is guiltless of any services whatever. "Happening," said Mr. Hume, "in a Committee up stairs to make an inquiry as to the disbursements paid out of the Scotch Exchequer, he found out what struck him exceedingly. It was the sum 300*l.* paid to Lord Dunglass as Chamberlain of Ettrick Forest. This sinecure was dated from before the Union, and was originally 8*l.* 10s. Scotch money (14s. 2d. sterling). In a Committee of Inquiry on Sinecures and Pensions, held in the year 1810, a resolution was passed relative to this identical pension. Now what he complained of was, that after that resolution the sinecure should be renewed."—If the Aristocracy of this country wish to retain their influence, they must abandon the disgraceful modes of pocketing the public money. The poor blind sailors, with six wounds, can only obtain 6d. a-day; but a lord and his son can, between them, obtain 600*l.* a year for nothing. Can we wonder that the poor householder, harassed to death with surcharges, and whose bed is taken from under him for assessed taxes, should feel incensed at exposures like these?—*Morning Chronicle.—Examiner, May,* 12.

A CURIOUS AND UNEXPECTED RESULT.

When the late Mr. Thellusson died, in the year 1797, his property produced an annual income of about 20,000*l.* a-year. By his will his property was directed to be accumulated in the way of compound interest during the lives of all his descendants living at his death, or born within nine months afterwards.

A main argument used against the validity of the trusts was, that from the ordinary duration of human life, when the accumulation ceased the fund would amount to 70,000,000*l.*, and that, if the whole centred in a minor, he would by the time he attained his full age possess a revenue exceeding the civil list, and he would be able by the mere force of wealth to derange the civil policy of the country.

These were magnificent dreams, but the waking reality has proved somewhat different; and so far as the ultimate issue can now be guessed at, there seems no ground for the alarm above suggested. No descendant of Mr. Thellusson will be richer than the King, and even if schedule A had still been in existence, it is to be doubted if the most judicious application of the Thellusson property when full grown, would purchase a step in the peerage.

In one word, the gross annual proceeds in the year 1801 exceeded 20,000*l.*, as above stated, and the gross proceeds in the year 1831, after 30 years accumulation in the way of compound interest, amounted to 22,000*l.* and a fraction. The net sum paid into the accumulating fund in the year 1828 was 16,000*l.* and a fraction; in the year 1829 it was reduced to 12,000*l.*, and the addition made to the accumulated fund in the year 1830 had shrunk to 10,540*l.*

The error of this testator was, that he considered enormous wealth as a positive good, without reference to its enjoyment, and the fruit of his care and pains has been to occasion a waste of property altogether unexampled in the affairs of an individual. His fortune is still completely locked up, and the accumulation is proceeding at the snail's pace above noticed, while his descendants are struggling with all the hardships which attend narrow circumstances. It is well known that the fortune of the present Lord Rendlesham (the son of the testator's eldest son) is perhaps not more than sufficient for a private gentleman, and totally inadequate to the support of his rank. His brothers are still more slenderly provided for, while some of the descendants of another son are actually suffering all the miseries of destitution.

Is it possible that such a monstrous evil as has been perpetrated by this testator may be redressed? Is it just and right that no one should encroach upon the *corpus* of the estates left by the testator till the time arrives which he fixed for their enjoyment, but the case is different as to the thousands which are every year wasted upon strangers for whom the testator intended nothing. The unfortunate family of this testator is placed in a situation altogether peculiar. The enormous mass of wealth is suspended over them, and will some day fall into possession, but in the mean time they are not to touch it. They are doomed to sit in want, and see this property, which ought to be theirs, made the prey and the spoils of others, to whom the testator never gave it. Certainly, if the ordinary tribunals of the country cannot reach this case, the evil is of such a description that it seems not merely to warrant but to call upon Parliament to yield some redress.—*Times, May* 16.

PARIS, MAY 14.

Although the acts and deeds of the Duchess of Berry may be said now no longer to belong to public discussion, since she has retired into a sort of private life, still, as the tragi-farce she has been performing in this country, to the great scandal of the right-thinking part of the community, may become hereafter the subject matter of some future St. Simon, I may as well complete the information I successively transmitted to you upon that disgusting part of our chronicles.

The negotiation set on foot with Prince Ruffo Silla appeared to the leaders of the Carlist party to be so undoubtedly successful that, in their absolute confidence of the result, they hailed his name as that of the real husband of the Princess; but at the last moment they found him less tractable than they had imagined, be it said to his honour, and amazing to relate, they then hit upon an expedient which surpasses in barefacedness all that has preceded in this barefaced piece of effrontery it has been my task to relate. They then had recourse, if one may credit their present declarations, to an arrangement with a Neapolitan Count, in order to secure a *protegé* of Prince Castelcicala, since they could not bring over his relative. Count Luchesi Palli, after having accompanied the Queen of Spain to Madrid, in the train of the Minister Medici, was, I believe, appointed Envoy from the Court of Naples to the Hague, where he has been incessantly residing for at least the last 18 months, so that from an illegitimate child this daughter of the House of Bourbon, whose real father every body believes to be Guibourg, becomes an adulterous one! When such obscene farces as these are acted in the full light of day, before the eyes of a wondering multitude, or one rather that has learnt to wonder at nothing, when the laws of society and the precepts of religion are thus trampled under foot by those whom Providence has placed in high stations to give salutary examples, the throne, like all other instiutions, is no more than a miserable piece of painted pasteboard with three vacillating legs, or, as Fox has it, "Majesty thus stripped of its externals is but a jest!"

[illegible] generally well-informed of such little [illegible] assert that the Duke of Orleans has [illegible]t to England, principally to re-invigorate his aristocratical tastes. It was found that here he had let himself too much down, and lived too much with plebeians and *parvenus*. It is hoped that he will soon become fashionable in London, and that, inured to the atmosphere of your elegant exclusives, he will return impressed with a proper sense of dignity, and of the superiority of *good* society, over the vulgar demeanor of upstarts of all kinds; in short, that after having been properly trained at Almack's, he will become a fitter candidate to the leadership of that gigantic democracy which is called France. But the more confiding part of the public do hope better results from the presence in England of this young and not unreflecting Prince, at a moment such as the present. They trust that the spectacle of the political crisis into which the long folly of their governors has thrown a great and glorious nation, will operate as a warning upon his mind, and teach him how much the blind obstinacy of an overgrown aristocracy may accelerate the already perilous movement which carries society towards new destinies, and how dearly the community must purchase the opening of the safety-valve which may perhaps prevent the explosion that mischievous demagogues succeed in bringing about when the just demands of the people have been long audaciously withheld.—*Times, May* 17.

THE COUNT CHABERT.

PREFATORY NOTICE.

The history of Count Chabert (which has recently been dramatized in France) is one of those frightful truths which, to paraphrase an expression of our Gallic brethren, "merits to be fictive;" and not, as it unhappily is, a narrative of events that happened in our times. The writer of this brief notice has often been in company with M. and Madame de Ferraud, the latter of whom always made a disagreeable impression upon him—a clever and rather pert woman, whose dashing manner did not always veil her native vulgarity.

It was no uncommon thing under the reign of Napoleon, as emperor, for officers of distinguished merit to be named to the revived *dignities* (for such the ruler intended them to be) of Count or Baron, whatever their origin might have been: and it must be admitted that the much greater part of the officers in command of brigades and regiments on active service had acquired the wealth requisite to support their newfangled titles in a way which reflected no moral lustre upon them. It was usual to levy contributions for the use of the army, both in money and in other supplies, and to deliver, in return for these, orders on the treasury at Paris, which it was quite understood were never to be paid. When money was furnished by the towns in his passage, the commander commonly kept one half of it, and gave the remainder to the troops. If the supply was in wine, clothing, &c. there was usually an understanding, that led to the same result with the contractor, who furnished the articles required on the responsibility of the municipal funds. There is scarcely a town in Germany through which the French armies passed that does not number amongst its wealthiest inhabitants some of those persons in trade who were concerned in transactions of this kind—transactions more iniquitous on their parts than on those of the French military, because they (the German dealers) sacrificed the interest of their fellow townsmen; whereas the commanding officers considered *their* gains as a sort of prize money, as *autant de pris sur l'ennemi*.

Both M. and Madame de Ferraud are now dead; and if Colonel Chabert still exist, it is in the state described at the conclusion of this recital.

SECTION I.—*Chambers of a Paris Solicitor.*

"Deuce take it! here's the old hocus in the great coat again!" This said, the young clerk made a pellet of the bread he was gnawing and threw it out of a narrow window upon the hat of an unknown personage who traversed the court-yard of a house situate in the Rue Vivienne, where dwelt M. Derville, solicitor.* "The nob's gone to bed, and can see nobody," answered the chief clerk, as he completed the addition of a bill of costs. "What trick can we play that Chinese?" whispered the third clerk, stopping short in the middle of the falsest of all possible reasonings upon a pleading he was sketching the minute of, and which was written by means of dictation to three provincial neophytes, who took copies of it.

He continued to dictate:—"*But his majesty Louis XVIII., in his great wisdom, in re-assuming the reins of his kingdom, understood*——(What did he understand?)——*the high mission of his supremacy, and remedied all the ills of his faithful subjects by restoring to them all their unsold property, by the celibrated and loyal ordonnance, rendered in*". . . . "Stop!" said he, to the three clerks, "this vilainous phrase has filled the page. Well!" he added, in preparing to turn over with a wet finger the thickest leaf of his stamped paper, "what fun have you projected? We must tell him that the nob can only speak to his clients between two and three o'clock in the morning. We'll see if he come then, the old malefactor!" Such also was the opinion of the fourth clerk.

The third clerk resumed the phrase commenced—"*Rendered in* . . . . Are you there?" "Yes!" cried the three copyists. All proceeded at once—the pleading, the chattering, and the plot. "*Rendered in* . . . . hey? What was the date of the ordonnance? Dot the I's, that makes the pages look fuller." "—June, 1814!", said the first clerk, without discontinuing his own occupation.

Three taps at the door interrupted the phrase of the prolix pleading; and six well-teethed clerks, with sharp eyes and frizzled heads, turned towards the sound, and the first clerk after having cried with the tone of a boatswain, "Come in!" remained with his face shrouded in a pile of papers, and continued to confect the bill of costs.

The office was a large room, ornamented with the classic stove which adorns all the caverns of chicane: its flues crossed the chamber diagonally, and lost themselves in a blocked-up chimney, upon the mantelpiece of which were sundry pieces of bread, angles of cheese, pork-chops, bottles and glasses, and the principal clerk's cup of chocolate. The odour of these esculents amalgamated so well with the stench of the overheated stove, and with the scent peculiar to offices and old papers, that the perfume of a fox could not have prevailed over it. The floor was already covered with the mud and snow brought in by the clerks. Near the window was the cylindrical writing-desk of the *principal*, to which was adjoined the table destined for the second clerk. It was between eight and nine in the morning. The office had for hangings the large yellow advertisements, announcing attachments, sales, &c. which make the glory of an attorney's room! The windows were too dirty to let much light through them: besides which, there are very few attorney's dwellings in Paris where it is possible to read in the month of February without the aid of a lamp: in fine, every thing here was sombre, black, greasy, and repulsive to the suitor. If there did not exist damp sacristies where prayers are weighed and paid for like groceries, and if there were no old clothes shops with fluttering rags, an attorney's office would form the most frightful topographic poetry that the social state presents. Attorneys have not followed the progress of elegance which procured *modores* for us, and their chambers remain dusty as old confessionals, and dirty as barbers' shops; it is true that they are intended for the confession and bleeding of clients.

"Where's my penknife?" "I'm breakfasting." "Go to the . . . . you've put your pie upon the pleading! "Silence, gentlemen!" These several exclamations chimed together at the moment when the great-coated suitor entered, and he, after shutting the door with all the carefulness of a man under misfortune seemed to search for some symptoms of politeness in the inexorable or indifferent faces of the six clerks. Accustomed, no doubt, to judge of men, he addressed himself very humbly to the youngest clerk, hoping the fag would have some feeling for the oppressed. "Is your principal at home, sir?" The malignant gutter-hopper only answered the poor man by tapping his ear with the fingers of his left hand, as much as to say——I am deaf! "What's your business, sir?" said the fourth clerk, in swallowing a mouthful of bread with which a four-pounder might have been loaded, at the same time brandishing his knife and crosssing his legs. I come here for the fourth time," answered the patient, "and wish to speak to M. Derville. "Is it a process? "Yes, but I can only explain to M. Derville." "He's asleep. If you wish to consult him upon some difficulty, he only attends to business seriously at twelve o'clock at night . . . . But if you choose to tell us your case we can . . . ,

The poor suitor remained impassible. He looked submissively around him like a dog who glides into a kitchen under fear of blows: but the clerks who, thanks to their calling, never dread thieves, had no suspicion of the individual in the great coat and suffered him to examine the room in which he looked for a seat—the poor man being horribly fatigued. "Sir, he added, on finding neither a chair to sit on or a friendly look to console him; "I have already had the honour to tell you that I could only communicate my business to M. Derville—I will wait until he gets up.

The principal clerk having finished his addition, and struck with the perfume of the chocolate, quitted his cane-bottomed chair, approached the chimney, measured the old man with his eye, and ultimately fixing it upon the great coat, it seemed to occur to him that if they fairly wrung the client out he would not yiled a centime. His face assumed an expression not to be rendered, and he interposed a brief observation. "What they tell you is correct; and if your business is serious, I would recommend you to come again at one o'clock in the morning." The suitor looked for a moment in stupid amaze at the clerk.

Accustomed to all the changes of physiognomy, and to the strange caprices, produced by reverie or indecision, which characterize processive persons, the clerks ate on, and making as much noise with their jaws as horses at the manger could do, they thought no more about the old man, "I will come to-night, sir," he concluded, with that tenacity peculiar to the unfortunate. The only epigram allowed to misery is to force unjust denials from justice and benevolence. When the unhappy have convicted society of falsehood, their trust in God is strengthened!

"There's a numbscull for you," said the junior clerk, without waiting until the old man shut the door. "He looked as if he had died and been dug up again," said another. "It's some colonel who claims an arrear," rejoined the chief scribe, "No," interrupted the third, "it's a superannuated porter." "What 'll you bet that he isn't a noble?" "I bet that he was a porter," replied the third clerk; "none but porters are capable of wearing threadbare great coats, covered with spots and ragged at the edges, like the Gaffer. Did you observe his boots too, with cracks to let the water in, and his cravat that simulates a shirt? He must have slept under an arch." "He may be noble, and yet have drawn the *cordon*."* cried the fourth clerk. "No," resumed the principal clerk, amidst shouts of laughter; "I maintain that he was a brewer in 1789, and a colonel during the Republic. "I'll bet admission for all present to the theatre that he never was a soldier at all." "Done!" cried the principal clerk "Sir! sir!" vociferated the litte clerk, opening the window. "What are you about?" asked the third. "I call to ask him whether he's a colonel or a porter—he ought to know best." The clerks laughed immoderately. The old men returned. "What shall we say to him?" whispered the third clerk. "Let me manage it," replied the first. "Sir," said he to the old incurable, who entered at the moment, timidly and with his eyes cast down, probably lest he should betray his hunger by looking at the eatables too eagerly; "will you have the goodness to give us your name, in order that M. Derville may know whether....." "Chabert!" ——— "Not the colonel who was killed at Eylau?" asked one of the clerks who had previously said nothing, but who felt anxious to contribute his share to the stock of raillery. "Yes, Sir, it is even be," answered the old man, with a classic simplicity. And he withdrew. "Oh, oh! the old ——— it's strange enough though." "What theatre shall we go to?" "To the Opera!" cried the principal. "Still," continued the third clerk, "as the particular theatre was not expressed, I may take you all to the Ambigu Comique if I please; and again, how are we sure that the ancient ape hasn't been humbugging us? ———Notoriously the Colonel Chabert is dead, and, moreover, his wife is married to the Count Ferraud, a privy councillor—she's a client of ours." "The hearing's deferred till to-morrow," said the first clerk. "To work, gentlemen. Odds blue bags! there's nothing done here!" "If it had really been the Colonel Chabert, would he not have battered little Simonin's seat of honour with his foot when he affected to be deaf?" inquired the fourth clerk, who evidently thought this observation much more conclusive than that of the third clerk. "As nothing is decided," resumed the head pensman, "let us go to the dress circle of the Français, to see Talma in Nero. Simonin can go the Parterre. This said, the chief clerk sat down to his desk, all the others followed his example, and the pens recommenced creaking over the stamped paper.

Such are the pleasures which, in after life, make us say—"Those were glorious times!"

SECTION II.—*The Resuscitation.*

Towards one o'clock in the morning, the aforesaid Colonel Chabert knocked at the door of M. Derville, who was a solicitor attached to the Tribunal of the First Instance of the Department of the Seine. The porter declared that M. Derville was not at home; but the veteran pleading an appointment, mounted to the study of the celebrated legist, who, notwithstanding his youth, passed for one of the longest headed law agents of that jurisdiction. On entering he was not a little surprised to see the chief clerk occupied in ranging, upon the dinner table, the dockets of those matters which were expected to be called for hearing at the next sitting. The clerk, no less astonished, bowed to him and pointed to a chair, which the suitor took. "To say truth, I thought you jested yesterday in naming so early an hour for an interview," said the old man with a forced gaiety—the mirth of a man under misfortune who compels himself to smile. "The clerks did jest, and at the same time said what was true," replied the chief clerk, continuing his previous occupation. "M. Derville, either from habit or a mania for this time of night, has chosen it for the investigation of causes, the order of argument, and the arrangements of defence. It seems that his astonishing powers only display themselves at this moment. He desires to be alone in the bosom of a profound silence. During six years you are the third example of a consultation at such an hour. He wishes his manner of getting through business to be a secret. As soon as he comes in he will discuss every thing, read every thing, pass perhaps four or five hours at work, and then ring for me to explain his intentions. During the day listen to his clients; at night he thinks of their affairs in the midst of society and he has told me that the brightest of his ideas occurred while conversing and laughing. Such is his life—singularly active: at the same he makes a great deal of money." The old man remained silent, and his remarkable face had taken an expression so destitute of intelligence, that the clerk, in astonishment, ceased to take any notice after his first regard of him.

A few moments afterwards M. Derville came in. His clerk opened the door, and continued to classify the papers. The young solicitor, elegantly dressed as for a ball, remained standing for a moment in astonishment at seeing through the *chiaroscuro* the singular client who awaited him. Colonel Chabert was just as immovable as a wax figure in the cabinet of Curtius; but this immobility would not perhaps have seemed any thing surprising, but that it completed the preternatural appearance of the individual taken as a whole. The person was thin and adust; his eyes, instead of brightness, seemed covered by a film not quite opaque; you would have compared them to discoloured mother-of-pearl, the blue rays of which shone to the light of the wax candles. The pale, livid face, sharp as a knife's edge, if I may be allowed to use this vulgar expression, seemed already dead. The neck, tightened by a shabby black silk neckcloth, and the shadows concealing the body below the brown line described by this rag, an imaginative person might have taken the whole head for a casual *silhouette*. It was an unframed picture of Rembrandt's. The brim of the hat, which covered the aged forehead, threw a dark furrow over the upper portion of the face and this natural but singular effect heightened, by abrupt contrast, the white wrinkles, the cold sinuosities, and the discoloured muscles of this cadaverous physiognomy. In fine, the absence of all movement in the body, of all animation in the look, harmonized with a certain expression of melancholy madness, blended with the degrading symptoms which characterize the idiot—forming together an indescribable but fearful whole.

But for an observer, especially for a lawyer, there was something more in this worn and withered man; there were in this wreck of humanity the signs of a profund grief, the indications of a misery which had consumed the soul of a once handsome face as the drops of rain disfigure, in time, some magnificent marble. A physician, an author, a magistrate, would have predicted a whole drama from the espect of this sublime horror, the least of whose merit was to resemble the impossible imaginings fantastically drawn by artists at the edges of their lithographic plates, while they are talking to their friends.

On seeing the solicitor, the old man quivered with the convulsive movement such as poets yield to when a sudden knock in the middle of the night destroys a fruitful reverie. The unknown removed his hat quickly, and roze to make his obeisance to the young man; but his wig, having most likely adhered to the greasy leather that lined his hat, remained in it; and the colonel unconsciously exhibited a scull frightfully mutilated. A transverse wound formed a seam, originating with the occiput, and decaying at the right eye. The curls of his wig concealed this ancient wound, by the effect of which the head had been profoundly opened. Neither the solicitor or his clerk felt disposed to laugh, such was the frightful appearance of the split scull: it gave him the air of an executed criminal; for the first thought which the sight of the wound suggested was——There can be no intelligence below *that!* "If it be not Colonel Chabert, it's a fine old soldier at any rate," thought the principal clerk. "Whom have I the honour to speak to?" inquired M. Derville. "To Colonel Chabert, who was killed at Eylau," answered the old man. On hearing this, the two men of chicane looked at each other, as much as to say——It's a madman. "Sir," resumed the veteran, "it was my wish to confide the secret of my situation to you alone."——

The intrepidity of lawyers is a matter worthy of notice. Whether it be referable to the habit of receiving a great number of people, a deep sense of legal protection, or from a confidence in their calling, they, like doctors and priests, venture every where without fear. It is civil courage.

M. Derville made a sign to his clerk, who thereupon retired. "In the day time,', observed the lawyer, I never count the minutes, but in the middle of the night they are precious to me—therefore be brief and concise; I will ask you any explanation that may be necessary upon points that appear obscure. Go on!" The young man, in motioning his singular client to be seated, took his own place at the side of the table, and looked over the titles of some papers while he listened to the colonel's recital; but he shortly abandoned his briefs.

"You may have heard, sir," said the defunct, "that I commanded a regiment of cavalry at Eylau. I contributed in some sort to the success of the charge Murat made on that occasion. This is, unhappily, an historical fact consecrated to the 'Victories and Conquests'—for there my death is fully detailed. We broke three Russian lines, which formed again, and we were obliged to pass them a second time in the contrary direction. When we had dispersed the Russians, and were returning towards the emperor, I met a party of the enemy's cavalry. I fell upon the rash group, but two officers—attacked me together, and split my scull. I fell from my horse—Murat attempted to succour me, and passed over my body with three thousand men. Every little helps! . . . . My death was announced to the emperor. From prudence—for he was rather fond of me, the little corporal was—he wished to know whether there was any chance of saving a man to whom he owed the vigorous attack, and he sent two surgeons to look for and bring me to the ambulances, telling them, carelessly perhaps, to——'Go and see if poor Chabert was alive by any chance!' . . . .

"But these d——d surgeons, knowing that I had been tampled on by a brigade of cavalry, either did or did not come to feel my pulse; they reported that I was certainly dead, and the certificate of my demise was probably completed according to the established forms of Military jurisprudence."

On hearing his cilent express himself with such perfect lucidity, and narrate facts, strange, to say the least of them, the yong lawyer placed his left elbow on the table, rested his head, and stared at the Colonel:—"Do you know, sir, that I am the solicitor of the Countess Ferraud, widow of Colonel Chabert?"

"My wife! . . . . Yes, sir; and after many fruitless attempts with various lawyers, all of whom took me for a madman, I resolved to go to you . . . . I will talk about my misfortunes another time . . . . Let me establish the facts now, and explain them in the way I have conceived; for I am compelled by circumstances, known only to the Eternal Father, to present some of them as hypothesis. *Probably* then, sir, the wounds which I have received produce a *tetanus*, or caused a crisis analogous to the state they call catalepsy: for I was stripped, according to custom, and remained as naked as a worm until the persons charged to bury the dead had covered me like the rest.

"Allow me to notice, in this place, a fact which I could only learn posterior to the event, which must necessarily be called my death . . . . . At Stuttgard I met an old serjeant of my regiment, the excellent creature who alone would acknowledge me and of whom I shall have occasion to speak again shortly. He it was who explained the phenomenon of my preservation, in telling me that I had fallen under my horse. At the moment the two Rusians bled me, my charger received a cannon shot in his flank, so that the horse and rider fell together, and that from leaning towards one side or the other, I remained undermost and completely covered by the body of the poor beast.

"On coming to myself, sir, I found I was in a situation, and in an atmosphere, of which I should fail to convey a faint idea if I talked about it until to-morrow. The air I breathed was hot and mephitic. I tried to move, and could find no space. On opening my eyes I saw nothing. The want of air was the dominant reality of which I had a perfect notion: sensible that if I could not get air I should die of suffocation. This thought prevailed over the intense pain that had awakened me . . . . My ears tingled violent, and I heard—for I cannot affirm any thing positively—groans from the mattress of corpses on which I lay.

"Although my memory of these moments is much clouded, and my recollections of them confused, and notwithstanding the impress of sufferings still more profound that I have sustained, to the great confusion of my ideas, there are sights in which I fancy I hear those stifled sighs again. But there was a something yet more horrible than all this—it was a silence such as I have never known since—like that which follows the cessation of an organ—the true silence of the tomb . . . .

"At length, by raising my hands and feeling the dead bodies, I ascertained that there was a space between my head and the human dung-hill above it: then I measured the interval that had been left to me by a hazard, of the cause of which I was ignorant. It seems that, thanks to the haste or carelessness with which they had heaped us *pêle mêle*, colonels and private soldiers, two bodies had been crossed over me in a way that formed the same angle that children describe with cards when they build houses with them. Seeking with an indescribable promptitude,—there was no time for groping,—I met with an arm that fortunately was unconnected with any thing else, an arm worthy of an Hercules, a noble bone to which I owed my preservation. Without this unhoped-for aid I was lost! But with a well conditioned fury I set to disturbing the bodies that separated me from the layer of earth which had doubtless been thrown over us . . . . . I say over *us*, as if there had been other living things . . . . I went on vigorously, and I know not how it was I contrived to penetrate the dome of flesh that formed a barrier between life and me. I had three arms . . . . . And my lever working somewhat rudely, obtained for me the air which was between the corpses we displayed . . . . I economized my inscriptions . . . .

At last I saw the day . . . . but it was through snow! I then perceived that my head was open though by good fortune, the wreck of it, together with some fragments of my comrades and those of my horse, had adjoined to it a natural plaster. When my scalp touched the snow, I fainted—yet the heat melted a circular aperture through which I halloed during two hours, immediately I recovered my voice. As soon as I came entirely to myself the sun rose. I raised myself by making with my feet a spring, resting upon the solid remains of others . . . . it would have been absurd to respect them at such a moment, in short, sir, there was a woman who had the courage to come and look at my head, which had scarcely grown above the surface more than a mushroom. I had the mortification, if such a word can convey a notion of my rage, to see for a long while—a very long while—the cursed Germans run away on hearing a human voice, and perceiving no one from whom it could have proceeded. I was then delivered from my grave and carried by the woman and her husband into a wooden hut. It is probable I had another attack of *tetanus*,—excuse this expression, intended to convey a notion of a state I have no idea of, but which, according to my host's account, must have bordered on catalepsy. During three months I remained struggling between life and death, either not speaking or speaking deleriously. At last my host got me admitted into the hospital of Heilsberg. You will understand, sir, that I came from the bosom of the earth, as naked as at the instant of my birth; so that, ten months afterwards, when I remembered that I was Colonel Chabert, and desired my nurse to treat me with some little respect, all my fel-

* It is difficult to render the exact equivalent of the French *Avoués*, as they are now called, in lieu of their former designation of *Procureur*. The present race of [illegible] have nearly all been called to the Bar, and their business is not merely to draw pleadings, but to point the course of argument, upon which the advocates seldom do more than embroider. Our Special Pleaders come nearest to this state, but that they do not act without the intervention of Attorneys, whereas the Avoué originates proceedings.

* In Paris, the porters open the gates, as well as the small admission through them, by means of a rope, without ever quitting their lodges.

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low patients laughed outright; the surgeon had, however, lucklily for me, undertaken my cure; and, upon hearing me speak consistently of my former existence, he caused the spot from which I had been disinterred to be verified according to the judicial forms established in the country, and further evidence of the hour at which my benefactress and her husband had rescued me; the nature and position of my wounds, and a description of my person were annexed to the various documents. Unfortunately I have neither of these important papers, nor the declaration I made before a notary of the town just mentioned, with a view to establish my identity. From the day I was turned out of Heilsberg, by the events of war, I have continued to wander about as a vagabond, begging my bread, and being treated as a madman wherever I told my adventure; and I had not wherewithal to obtain the certificates in proof of my pretensions. Often have I been detained by my sufferings for three months at a time, in some small town, where they afforded succour to the expiring mendicant, but laughed in his face when he gave himself out as the Colonel Chabert. The internal rage to which I was a prey, caused me to be confined at Stuttgard as a madman, and you may judge whether there were not, in my recital, ten thosand reasons for locking a man up! After being detained two years, I was obliged to submit, having heard my keepers say a thousand times: 'Here's the poor creature who fancies himself Colonel Chabert!' I became convinced of the impossibility of my adventure. I was sad, resignd, tranquil, and I would no longer consent to be Colonel Chabert, in order that I might be released from prison, and see France again—to see Paris! O sir, it was a delirium. . ."

At this broken pherase the colonel fell into a profound reverie, of which M. Derville respected the mystery. "One fine spring morning they let me out with ten dollars, under the plea of my talking very sensibly upon all subjects, and that I no longer pretended to be Colonel Chabert. Indeed at that time, as on some occasions since, my name has sounded very disagreeably to me. I wished not to be myself. If my malady had deprived me of all recollection of my past existence, I should have deemed myself happy! The consciouness of my rights killsme . . . . I would have entered the service again, under some other name; and who knows but I might have become a field-marshal?"

"Sir," interurpted the advocate, "you confuse all my ideas. I fancy I dream when listening to you. Pray let us pause awhile." "You are," said the colonel, with a melancholy air, "the first person who has listened to me with much patience. You are *not quite* incredulous. . . . . Not a lawyer I have spoken to would advance me ten Napoleons obtain from Germany the documents necessary for the institution of my process."

"What process?" said the solicitor, who had forgotten every thing.

"How sir! the Countess Ferraud is my wife, and enjoys 36,000 francs a year, which belong to me! When I talk of this to attorneys, or to reasonable people, and propose to plead against the certificate of my death, a certificate of marriage, and a certificate of baptism . . . . they laugh at me. I have been buried under the dead, *now* I am buried under the living—under law papers, under facts, under the whole mass of society, which tries to drive me under ground again. God help me!" "Have the goodness to go on sir, now." Have the goodness!" cried the unfortunate veteran, seizing the young man's hand, "that is the first word of———"

The colonel wept. . . . gratitude stifled his expression. "Hark ye, sir," continued the lawyer, "I have won three hundred francs at play to-night therefore I can well afford the half of it to make the happiness of a fellow creature. I will take the proper measures for procuring you the document of which you speak, and until they arrive, I will allow you five francs a day; if you really are the Colonel Chabert, you will excuse the smallness of the, sum, in ascribing it to the mistrust common to lawyers . . . . but proceed!",

The *soi-distant* colonel remained for an instant motionless and stupified. Extreme misery had destroyed his belief, and if he pursued his name, his fame, or himself, it was in obedience to the inexplicable sentiment that has its germs in every human breast, and to which we owe the researches of alchymists, the passion for glory, the discoveries of astronomy, physics, chemistry. In his own estimation his *ego* was merely a secondary object, in the same manner that vanity and the love of gain are more gratifying to the sporting man, than the amount of the wager won.

The young solicitor's words were therefore like a miracle to a man repulsed during ten years by the whole creation. To find at an attorney's, then, ten pieces of gold that had been refused to him so long, by such a number of persons and in so many different ways! He was like the lady, who having had a fever during fifteen years, thought herself ill the day she was cured. There are felicities in which one no longer believes; they happen, and they scathe, like lightning.

Thus the poor object had too much gratitude to be able to express any. He would have appeared cold to superficial observers, but Derville discovered a whole probity in this stupor: a rogue would have found a voice. "Where was I?" said the colonel, with the simplicity of a child, or of a soldier; for there is often an infantine simplicity in the true warrior, and a good deal of the soldier in children, especially in France. "At Stuttgard; you were released from prison," answered the solicitor. "You know my wife?" "Yes," said Derville, inclining his head. "How does she look?" "Still very handsome."

The old man made a sign with his hand, and appeared to repress some secret sorrow with the solemn resignation that belongs to men who have undergone the trials of fire and steel upon the field of battle. "Sir," said he, with a sort of gaiety, for the poor colonel felt that he breathed again, that he emerged a second time from the tomb, and had just melted another stratum of snow, less soluble than that of nature; it was like inhaling the air of heaven after breathing that of a dungeon. "If I had been a handsome man, none of my misfortunes would have happened. Women believe people when they cram their sentences with professions of love; and then they trot about, and cabal, and aver, and are in a dozen places at once, playing the devil for one; but I had the face of a *requiem*, I was clothed as the Saviour was sold, and looked more like an Esquimaux than a man; yet I was one of the most celebrated exquisites in 1799! I, Colonel Chabert! At length, sir, the same day that I was turned out into the streets of Stuttgard like a dog, I met the serjeant of whom I have already spoken to you. The name of my brother soldier was Boutin, and, poor devil! he and I made the prettiest pair of broken down hacks one would wish to see. I saw him on the promenade, begging. Though I knew him, he could not guess who I was. We went together to a coffee-shop, and when I named myself, the mouth of Boutin split into a laugh like a bursted mortar. His mirth agonized me, for it showed without disguise the changes that must have taken place in me. In truth, I had more the look of a match vender than of a count of the empire. I found myself unknown before the most humble and the most grateful of my friends. I once saved the life of Boutin, but it was in requital, for I owed him as much. I will not tell you exactly how he rendered me this service. The scene of it lay in Italy, at Revenna; and the house in which he prevented my being stabbed was not a decent one; but at that time I was not a colonel, I was a private dragoon, like Boutin himself. Fortunately this event was bound up with details that could only be known to ourselves, and as I mentioned them, his incredulity diminished. I recounted the accidents of my eventful existence, and although he said my voice and my eyes were greatly changed, and I had lost my hair, my eyebrows, and my teeth. besides having become as white as an Albinos, he ended by finding the colonel in the guise of a mendicant, after a thousand inquiries on his side, to which I replied triumphantly.

"He then narrated his own adventures, which were little less extraordinary than my own. He came from the confines of China, which he had tried to penetrate after escaping from Siberia. From him I learnt the disasters in Russia, and the recent abdication of Napoleon. This latter news it was that grieved me most.

"We were two curious remnants, for we had been rolled about like pebbles on the sea-shore. Being, however, more active than myself, Boutin undertook to go to Paris as quickly as possible, to tell my wife of the state in which I was. I wrote Madame Chabert a long letter,—It was the fourth, sir! If I had had relations all this would probably have been spared me but I am foundling; a soldier with courage for his patrimony, in place of family and connexions—yet with hopes from the world, my country, and my God! Yet stay, I had a father—it was the emperor. After all, political events may justify my wife's silence. Boutin set out. He was a lucky fellow, and had two white bears with him, that were admirably drilled, and produced a livelihood—but I could not keep up with him—my infirmities made a long day's march impossible. After having walked together as long as I could, Boutin and his bears left me, and I believe I wept then. At Carlsruhe I had an attack of inflammation of the brain, and I remained for six weeks upon the straw, in an outhouse of some miserable inn. It would be too tedious to describe all the miseries of my life during its stage of mendicity. Moral sufferings certainly throw the physical ones into the shade, but they excite less compassion than these. I remember weeping at the door of a house in Strasburg, in which I had formerly given a *fête*, but I could not even get a crust of bread there then. Having decided exactly upon the road I should take, in concert with Boutin, I inquired at every post-office I came to, whether there were letters for me, but I arrived in Paris without finding any. I thought that Boutin must be dead; and I afterwards learned, accidentally, that the poor fellow had been killed at Waterloo. His negociation with my wife had no doubt failed.

"At last I entered Paris, at the same time with the Cossacks, without covering to my feet or money in my pocket, my clothes in tatters; and having been compelled to bivouac in the wood of Claye the night previous to my arrival, I was seized by some kind of malady in crossing the Faubourg St. Martin, fell fainting against the door of an ironmonger, and awaked to consciousness in a bed at the Hotel Dieu. There I passed a tolerably pleasant month, but was soon after discharged. This brought me, without money, in good health upon the *pave* of Paris; I quickly sought the Reu du Mont Blanc, where my wife should have occupied an hotel of mine, but my hotel was demolished; the speculators had made several new houses out of it. Not knowing that my wife had married M. Ferraud, I could gain no information. Afterwards I went to an old advocate, who had recommended his clients to a young man, from whom I learnt, to my amazement, that letters of administration had been taken out, which was followed by the distribution of my property, the marriage of my wife, and the birth of her two children. When I said I was colonel Chabert, he laughed at me so unaffectedly, that recollecting my Stuttgard adventure, and not wishing to renew it at Charenton,* I resolved to act with prudence. Then, sir, having learnt where my wife lived, I directed my steps to her hotel, my heart filled with hope.....Would you believe that I was not received when I gave in an assumed name, and that the door was shut in my face when I thought to be admitted to her on giving my real one?

"I have remained whole nights under the gateway to see the countess return from the theatre or from a ball. My glance penetrated the carriage which passed like lightning before it, and I could just see the object no longer my own!

"From that day forward I have lived in the thought of vengeance," cried the old man, with a deep voice, and standing in an attitude of determination before M. Derville. "She knows I am alive; she has received two letters from me since my return; her love for me has passed. I both love and detest her. Heartless woman! she owes her fortune, her happiness to me, and *she, she!* has not even sent a five-franc piece by some other hand. But———patience." The old soldier fell into his chair again, while M. Derville remained silently contemplating his client. "The affair is serious," he said at length; for even assuming the documents that should be at Heilberg to be authentic, I am not convinced that we shall triumph. "O, muttered the colonel, who raised his head at the same time with an air of pride; "if I am vanquished, I shall know how to die, but——in company." Here the old man seemed to have merged in the being whose eyes sparkled with rage and desire. "It will, perhaps, be necessary to compromise," resumed the attorney. "Compromise!" repeated the colonel; "am I or am I not?" "I hope, sir, you will follow my council. Your cause shall be my own, and you will soon be satisfied of the interest I take in your situation by an act almost without example in the annals of law practice. Meanwhile, I will give you a line to my notary,† who will pay you fifty francs every ten days, for it is not proper that you should come here for relief. If you are Colonel Chabert, you ought not be at the mercy of any one. I will give these advances the appearance of a loan."

This latter mark of delicacy drew tears from the veteran.

M. Derville rose abruptly, and withdrew to his cabinet. Perhaps it was unprofessional for a solicitor to appear moved. Returning soon after, he handed an unsealed note to Colonel Chabert, who felt a piece of gold below the paper. "Will you specify the document, and give me the names of the town and kingdom?"

The soldier dictated the particulars, corrected the orthography of the names of places mentioned, and then taking his hat, fixing his eye on M. Derville, and stretching out to him his other callous hand, he added in an unaffected and simple voice, "In truth, sir, next to him who taught me to write, and after the emperor, you are he to whom I owe the most.—You are a gallant fellow."

The solicitor took the colonel's hand, and lighted him down the stairs.

"Boucard!" cried M. Derville, "I have just heard a story that will possibly cost me five-and-twenty louis. If I am robbed, I shall not regret my money; I shall have seen the most accomplished comedian of any age."

As soon as the colonel got into the street and before a lamp he examined the piece of gold, the first he had seen for nine years. "I shall smoke cigars again," said he.—*Metropolitan Magazine for May.*

(To be continued.)

* Charenton—the Bedlam and St. Luke's of Paris, from which it is distant two leagues.

† Notaries have much more extended functions in France than in England. In addition to the faith given to public acts executed before them, it is usual for people to leave money in their hands, and to negociate sales and investments through them.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Records of a Voyage to the Western Coast of Africa, in his Majesty's ship Dryad. and of the service on that station for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in the years 1830, 1831, and 1832. By Peter Leonard, Surgeon, Royal Navy. Edinburgh. William Tait. 1833.

The Western Coast of Africa is a country where no European can live long: we nevertheless maintain several settlements there, the greatest of which is Sierra Leone. In this colony no man shakes hands with his friend with any full assurance that he will find him "stirring" next morning; where it is usual to ask at the door, not, Is your master at home? but, Is he alive? the answer being most frequently, "No, Sir, he was buried yesterday." Ostensibly this is for the sake of the blacks, and in our abhorrence of the slave trade. Sierra Leone is the place to which captured slaves are sent in order to be liberated—that is to say, apprenticed. But in all this zeal for the suppression of the slave trade, which has in Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Gambia, and elsewhere, cost millions of money and hundreds of thousands of white lives (probably not worth much to begin with,) the slave trade is not put down; on the contrary it flourishes, and the more so that we have driven the dealers to expedients to avoid our feeble interference. The job at Sierra Leone is a Black Job, it is true but it is nevertheless a true job.

Some of the facts which fell almost immediately under Mr. Leonard's cognizance, will speak more directly to the hearts of the humane than any general statement of the atrocities permitted by our blundering or else dishonest diplomates. It is not the fault of our seamen.

On the 22d of February, the Primeira was detained by the Black Joke; the schooner had three hundred and eleven slaves on board.

The tender on first seeing the Primeira fired several blank cartridges to bring her to, but paying no attention to this mild injunction, shot was had recourse to one of which took effect, *killing two slaves* and the cook of the vessel, *and wounding two slaves*, the mate, and four of the crew. The slaves consisted of 111 men, 45 women, 98 boys, 53 girls, and four infants at the breast, one of whom was born since the period of capture, whose mother, unhappy creature, sickly and emaciated, was suckling it on deck, with hardly a rag to cover either herself or her offspring. The small space in which the unfortunate beings are huddled together is almost incredible. The schooner is only 130 tons burden, and the slave deck only two feet two inches high, so that *they can hardly sit upright*. The after part of the deck is occupied by the women and children, separated by a woolen partition from the other slaves. The horrors of these infernal apartments—the want of air—the suffocating heat—the filth—the stench—may be easily imagined. [Not very easily, we should think.] The men were bound together in twos, by irons rivetted round their ankles. p. 105.

On another occasion, when the Marinerito was captured after a sharp engagement, the state of the *cargo* is thus described:—

Crowded to excess below—frightened by the cannonading—without water to drink, the allowance of which is at all times scanty—and almost without air during the whole engagement—death had already begun to make frightful ravages among them. In two days from the period of capture thirty of them had paid the debt of nature. One hundred and seven were placed in the wretched hole called an hospital, at Fernando Po, where every day still added one or two to the fatal list from privation, terror, and mental affliction. * * * * Immediately after the vessel was secured, the living were found sitting on the heads and bodies of the dead and dying below. Witnessing their distress, the captors poured a large quantity of water into a tub for them to drink out of; but being unused to such generosity, they merely imagined that their ususal scanty daily allowance of half a pint a man was about to be served out, and when given to understand that they might take as much of it and as often as they felt inclined, they seemed astonished, and rushed, in a body, with headlong eagerness to dip their parched and fevered tongues into the refreshing liquid. Their heads became wedged in the tub and were with some difficulty got out—not until several were nearly suffocated in its contents. The drops that fell on the deck were lapped and sucked up with a most frightful eagerness. Jugs were also obtained, and the water handed round to them, and in their precipitation and anxiety to obtain relief from the burning thirst which gnawed their vitals, they madly bit the vessels with their teeth and champed them into atoms. Then to see the look of gratification—the breathless unwillingness with the vessel from which, by their eyes, they seemed to have drawn such enjoyment, &c. &c. p. 135.

On board the Regulo only 204 slaves were taken out of about 450. The rest were thrown overboard by the traders, bound two and two; our pursuing vessels were, however, too close upon them to permit the monsters to complete their work. On board the Rapido no *slaves were found:* the vessel was nevertheless seized, though at great risk of the naval officers being severely fined for the detention. Persons had, however, witnessed the drowning of all their cargo, and the seizure was at length declared valid by the mixed commission of Sierra Leone. *This was actually long held a dubious case.* In another vessel, but one female slave was aboard, enough to authorize a captnre; one of our cruisers hove in sight; the poor girl was tied to an another and thrown into the sea.

Had our cruisers been ordered "to suppress the slave trade," they would have performed the task within a couple of years. Complaints would of course have been made by the Spanish and other governments, but with what face could they have stood up for their slave merchants after all their hypocritical lamentations over the existence of this horrible trade? The slave trade should be proclaimed piracy, and put down wherever found and by whomsoever practised; away with mixed commissioners, settlements, garrisons, and all other sources of delay, expense, sickness, and death! The squadron now in those seas, with proper instructions, would alone suffice, in a very short time, to wipe out this foul blot upon the history of our race, and almost extinguish the very name of this species of man butchery.—*Examiner, May 5.*

DON'T YOU WISH YOU MAY GET IT?

TUNE—*Barney Brallaghan's Courtship,*

I.

Souls perditionwards bent!
(London's lewd majority)
Sinful souls who frequent
Haunts unshut by authority—
Sunday skittles eschew!
Shun the scenes that with rage you seek—
Margate, Greenwich, or Kew—
Saith Sir Andrew Aguecheek.
Pass my Law—
Saints, come aid and abet it;
Ha! ha! ha!
Don't you wish you may get it?

II.

Bankrumps bold! for assets
Stamp old rags without trouble ye can;
Scour off all sorts of debts,
Teacheth Matthew the republican.
Blind the cash-holding class
First, that then you may rob it—
Cobbett's not such an ass—
Rob—but rob à la Cobbett.
Smash Peel's law;
All that standeth, upset it.
Ha! ha! ha!
Don't you wish you may get it?

III.

Landlords stint us in meal,
Malt it seems they would soak us in.
Bread-Tax eaters! their zeal
Who dare trace hocus-pocus in?
Untax wheat!! 'twould appear
Theme too shocking for parley;
But—to liberate *beer*
Suits the growers of barley.
Cheap beer, huzza!
Fame with profit we'll net it.
Ha! ha! ha!
Don't you wish you may get it?

IV.

Plagues, past pencil or pen,
Fast and thick to molest men stir,
Whom gods, columns, and men,
Don't approve of in Westminster.
Dire the charges of crimes,
Sharp the mallace of foemen,
But the praise of the *Times*—
That's the fatal ill omen!
None e'er saw
Good success who have met it,
Ha! ha! ha!
Don't you wish *you* may get it?

PRESENT POPULATION OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.—A letter of a recent date from Smyrna says:—"Every one here is convinced that the whole Levant has ceased, *de facto*, to belong to the Turkish empire in Europe, and that Smyrna, by its commercial intercourse with the Nile, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, will find it to its interest to join the Viceroy, who, in reality, master of the East, after having subdued, since 1818, nearly all the provinces of Africa and Asia which formerly acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sultan. At this moment he is master of 25,000,000 of inhabitants. The following statement shows what is left to the Grand Seignior.—Rumelia has 2,400,000 inhabitants; Bulgaria, 1,850,000; Macedonia, 800,000; Albania, 500,000 Thessaly, 320,000; Servia, 800,000; Bosnia, 810,000; Walachia, 920,000; Moldavia, 810,000; Candia and other islands, 630,000; part of Turcomania on the Black Sea, 1,200,000; total, 11,040,000 inhabitants. Russia in 1829, seized the fortress of the Pachalick in Asia, and deprived the Turks of the liberty of protecting the Pachaliks on the left bank of the Danube, so that the Porte really possesses only eight or nine millions of inhabitants.

HINT TO CREDITORS.—In a case heard in the Insolvent Debtors Court, last week, it was proved that during the insolvent's imprisonment, a creditor had written to him in these terms:—"If you include my name in your schedule, I shall oppose you; if you do not, I shall not interfere. The Court decided that the writing of the letter nullified the opposition.

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